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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866. NO. 19.

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For the Journal.

RESIGNATION.

There's a holy calm—as thou wert sitting,
Nature—in holy resignation now,
The storm is past, and dreamily is flitting
A softened shadow o'er Thy pensive brow.
A soft calm ray of slumbering beauty's staying
On thy green hills, where silent waters gush,
A holy charm o'er thy sad face is straying,
And there is music in thy stilly hush.

The lulling breath of thy sweet calm is filling
The slumbering air. The gently flattering leaf,
An undertone of softest music's thrilling
The soft, low notes of silent subdued grief.
Oh, there's a charm! 'tis not the light of gladness
That beams in beauty from the pensive eye,
A calm light, blending with the shade of sadness,
The chastened beauty of a storm-swept sky.

By the low grave, the mother kneels to borrow,
When the soul has poured its burning tide of grief,
Balm for the wild and tempest-sweeping sorrow
That seeketh, only at this fount, relief.
And now her soul that holy lesson's learning,
Taught by the sorrows of that lonely One.
Softly she murmurs, from the cold grave turning,
"Father I bow, Thy holy will be done."

Sorrowing, he bowed; not at the dazzling altar,
Bowed he not at the gilded shrine to pray,
Fervent prayer on holy lips would falter,
Bowed in the gorgeous pomps of proud display,
Far from such scenes, meekly, humbly bending
Low in the dust, that Holy One of Thine,
And that low breath with sighing, sad winds blending
Upward floated to Thy holy shrine,

There where notes from golden lyres ascended,
And incense floated from each censer cup,
Angels bowed, and holy ears attended
To those sad strains that now were wafted up,
While He was bowed and His holy lips were breathing
Notes of deepest anguish, that sad prayer,
Was before that high and holy altar wreathing
A crown, that this meek, lowly brow should wear.

The cup was bitter; in that lone hour of weakness,
Father, He asked that Thy blest hand would spare.
Lowly bowing in his soul's great meekness,
Resignation! thou did'st crown Him there.
Calmly he rose, nevermore in anguish,
Nevermore in weakness would he bow,
His soul would ne'er again in sorrow languish,
Peace sat holy on his Heavenly brow.

VIOLA.

From the St. Louis Reville.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel McRee, U. S. A.,

Who died in St. Louis, July, 1849.

BY MRS. DR. HOPE EVERETT, NEW ORLEANS.

And now the war is o'er, and victory won,
I'll fly me to my hamlet's peaceful shade:
There, with my little band, rejoice the storm is gone.

As twere but yesterday, with hand and heart,
We bade thee welcome to thy blissful home;
And now thy death knell awakes my slumbering harp,
To bid its chords vibrate in mournful tone,
We mourn thy loss with Friendship's sacred tear,
Thy country's greater loss such worth must mourn,
And in her proudest annals deck thy bier
With the same wreath Death from thy brow has torn.

In early youth the laurel and the bay
Were a green chaplet for thy future fame;
Purple ting each year, reflecting, day by day,
Like glory's circle round thy country's name.
Assisted by thy hand our nation's flag
From Montezuma's halls waved proud and free,
And on the swift wing'd wind, o'er glen and crag,
I heard the glorious shout of victory.

Thy country's call is heard no more by thee;—
The grave has triumphed o'er earth's victory.
Mechanics, around the starry throne, no gem
More bright than thine now decks its diadem.

* * * My honored friend!
In memory of thee so many thoughts combine
Of wife and children, in thy happy home;
Of scenes I've oft enjoyed with thee and thine,
My soul is sick, to think they are alone.
The little group is present to my mind,
And as a painting, with thy boys I see
Thy hand in hand—a picture so refined,
To look upon doth fix its memory.

Alas! for love, "thy soul's far dearer part,"
Thou wert her beacon-light, her polar star,
Reflecting o'er her path, and round her heart,
A peaceful halo that no cloud could mar.
I fain would cull the cypress, and remould
The elements that wrapped thy manly form,
Give back her helms-man, or absolve
The spirit-bark that struggles in the storm.

Mysterious Deity!!!
Will hearts that love, whose elements mix up
And quaff together life's enchanted cup
Oh! will the genial spirits mingled be,
Together, in thy vast eternity?
Then, is beyond the grave lies this reward,
Or what avail the space by time allowed
That thee, and thine, thy angel spirit even
Will guard them here, and bear them up to
Heaven.

Bedford Springs, August, 1849.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CHARGE OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

The Case of Mr. Davis.

The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, met in the court-room in Richmond, on the 5th inst., at noon, by adjournment from Norfolk, in May last.

The Grand Jurors who had been adjourned over with the Court from Norfolk, appeared and took their seats.

Messrs. James T. Brady, of New York, William B. Read, of Philadelphia, and George William Brown, of Baltimore, three of the senior counsel for Jefferson Davis, came in soon, and occupied seats within the bar, where also walked and sat a number of the bar of Richmond, among them were Hon. Robert Ould, Hon. James Lyons, Gen. Henry A. Wise, J. H. Gilmer, G. A. Myers, Col. McIntosh, Major Smith and many others. The side seats and lobbies held a few spectators, who dropped in apparently without any clear idea of the momentous business that had brought court and counsel together. Two ladies only appeared in the court room.

Mr. Burton N. Harrison, private secretary of Ex-President Davis, appeared in the room, and engaged in conversation with General Joseph R. Anderson.

William B. Read sat thoughtful, pulling his chin and twirling his eye-glass. James T. Brady, with his fine physique, walked about brusquely, talked with whomsoever he encountered. George William Brown entertained the two solitary ladies, and sat smilingly. The reporters in their seats prepared their pencils and note paper, and sat nervous and expectant.

Judge Underwood delivered the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—I am happy to meet you again and to know that you still live notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you. Little needs to be said in addition to the instructions given at Norfolk.—Your last session has made you historical, and I trust that the efforts which have been made to intimidate you and to impede the course of justice, will not render you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your public duties. We ought not to be surprised that the treasonable and licentious press of this city should wince and rage and become furious when treason and licentiousness are exposed and arraigned for trial and punishment; nor should we be surprised at the enormity and desperation displayed when we remember that this city has long been the centre and seat of the greatest traffic in human beings that has ever disgraced the world—a traffic which has annually employed many hundreds of moral monsters and made millions of capital, subsidizing the press, pulpit and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for its participation in this great crime than are the cities along the coast of Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Congo Loango, Angola and Benguela combined. The wonder rather is, that so many traces of kindness, humanity and Christian civilization should have survived such debasing and brutalizing influences. And let us here thank God and take courage, that more fortunate than the devoted cities of antiquity, we can count more than ten men who have here stood faithful among the faithless. The complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me by several of your number, for your heroic and patriotic action, have been submitted to the highest legal authorities of the Government, and I can assure you of the earnest sympathy and firm support of all the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable now flatter and fawn on, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they did two years ago. But gentlemen, I am glad to call your attention to a law of Congress which puts your own vindication as well as that of the country into your own hands. In 1831, Congress enacted, as you will find on page 488 of the 4th volume of the statutes at large, the following:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enated that if any person or persons shall corruptly or by threats or force, endeavor to influence, intimidate or impede any juror, witness or officer, in any Court of the United States, in the discharge of his duty; or shall, corruptly or by threats or force, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to obstruct or impede the due administration of justice therein, every person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution by indictment, and shall, on conviction therefor, be punished by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence. Approved March 2, 1831."

You will thus have it in your power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens, and upon a press, which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been and still is, one of the chief causes of past, present and prospective calamity and misfortune.

The murders, duels, assassinations, violent and ungoverned passions, ending in self-conflagration and self-immolation, unparallelled in any heathen country, the poverty, suffering, agony and degradation which have given this city of almost unequalled natural capabilities its eminence, are the legitimate fruit of the teachings of its public press, and anything you can be able to contribute towards its reformation will, in the highest degree, be serviceable to the cause of the country and of humanity.—But, gentlemen, let us act with moderation and discrimination, for though a prostituted press is one of the greatest calamities, a free and virtuous press is one of the greatest public blessings, the greatest ornament and support of public virtue.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

The jury having retired, Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the counsel of Ex-President Davis, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor, I beg leave to present myself, in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, now a prisoner of State at Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for high treason in your Honor's court. We find in the records of your Honor's court, an indictment charging Mr. Davis with this high offence, and it has seemed to us due to the cause of justice, due to the feeling of one sort or another, which may be described as chrystalizing around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest day to this tribunal, and ask your Honor, or more properly the gentleman who represents the United States, the simple question, what is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? Is it—and this is a question which, perhaps, I have no right to ask—to be withdrawn. Or is it to be suspended? If it is to be tried, may it please your Honor, speaking for my colleagues and myself and for the absent client, I say with earnestness, that we come here prepared instantly to try that cause; and we shall ask no delay at your Honor's hands further than is necessary to bring the prisoner to face the Court, and to enable him, under the statute in such case made and provided, to examine the bill of indictment against him. Is it to be withdrawn? If so, justice and humanity seem to us to prompt that we should know it. Is it to be suspended—postponed? If so, may it please the Court, with all respect to your Honor and the gentleman who conducts the public business here, your Honor must understand us as entering our most earnest protest.

We ask a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought against Mr. Davis here or in any other civil tribunal in the land. We may be now here representing, may it please the Court, a dying man. For thirteen months he has been in prison. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to him not only an impartial trial, (which I am sure he will have,) "but a speedy trial;" and we have come no slight distance; we have come in all sincerity; we have come with all respect to your Honor; we have come with strong sympathies with our client, professional and personal; we have come here simply to ask that question—I address it to the District Attorney, or to your Honor, as may be more appropriate: What disposition is proposed to be made with the bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis, now pending, for high treason?

Mr. Hennessy, Assist't District Attorney, replied that Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, had not arrived, but was expected that night. He would telegraph immediately to Mr. Chandler, and if that gentleman failed to answer him, or to arrive, he would promise a positive answer to-morrow (Wednesday.)

Mr. Reed answered that this would be satisfactory, and the matter rested here.

APPLICATION TO RESUME PRACTICE—THE TEST OATH.

John H. Gilmer, Sr., Esq., called the attention of the Court to an argument which he had submitted at the last term, in support of his application to resume practice at the bar of this Court. He stated that he was a practitioner of the Court five years ago; that he had done nothing to forfeit his right to re-enter it, and asked the Court to decide whether he was now properly within or without the bar.

The Judge declined deciding the question, but remarked that he knew it was contemplated by some of the most extreme Radicals in Congress to repeal the disqualifying act of January, 1864, and was of the opinion that the act would be repealed before Congress adjourned. Its repeal had been strongly urged upon Congress by a majority of the Supreme Court. Inasmuch as this question had been very ably argued during the past winter, and re-argued before the United States Supreme Court, he felt great delicacy in undertaking to go farther than to simply acquiesce in whatever course the gentlemen of the bar were disposed to take.—There would be no departure from the usual course, on the part of this Court, unless an objection should be made, but he hoped no objection would be made at this time, believing that the act would soon be repealed.

The Court adjourned before the return of the Grand Jury.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Richmond papers represent the throng in the Court Room of the United States District Court, on the second day of the term, (the 6th inst.,) as very large. Several of the prominent members of the pulpit and bar were present. Mr. Davis's counsel were all present except Mr. O'Conner, who was still in Washington City, looking to the interests of his distinguished client.

About 11 o'clock Judge Underwood opened the Court, and signified he was ready to hear the reply of the District Attorney to the question whether Jefferson Davis is to be tried, and if so, when?

Mr. Hennessey arose and, reading from the MS., addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor, yesterday Mr. W. B. Read, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, propounded certain questions to the Court and to me, which, in the absence of Mr. Chandler, I at that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent—being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by a recent severe domestic calamity; and, as I promised, I to-day proceed to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman.

That gentleman correctly says that an indictment has been found in this Court against his client, Mr. Davis, and asks, "Is it to be tried? Is it to be dropped? or is it to be suspended?" So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to be tried, but it will not be possible to do so at present, for a variety of reasons, some of which I proceed to give.

In the first place, Mr. Davis, although indicted in this Court for high treason, is not now, and never has been in the custody of this Court, but is held by the United States Government as a State prisoner at Fort Monroe, under an order of the President of the United States, signed by the Secretary of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. Davis were in the custody of this Court, it would not be possible for the Attorney General, in view of his new and pressing engagements, near the close of the session of Congress, to come here now and try this case, which as a case of great national importance, he would be expected to do.

In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. Read, it would be nothing less than cruel at this hot and unhealthy season, to expose him to the unavoidable fatigues of a protracted trial, which appears to be inevitable, from the array of counsel, present and prospective, engaged for his defence.

Neither this Court nor any of its officers have any present control over the person of Mr. Davis, and until they have it becomes impossible for the District Attorney to say when he will be tried; but this I assure the gentlemen who represent him here, that the hour Mr. Davis comes into the custody of this Court they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him, and, so far as the District Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may be assured their client will have a just and speedy trial, without further "berrier, let or hindrance."

This I say for the special department of the Court which I represent, but what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. Davis, I am no further instructed than I have said.

I now move, may it please your Honor, that this Court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time I trust the heats of summer will have passed away; the weather will be cool and pleasant, and should we have the pleasure of seeing these gentlemen here again they will be more fitted for the arduous labors which their profession certainly imposes on them. In the meantime the "chrystalyzing process" referred to by the learned gentleman yesterday will be going on, and his client will be enjoying the cool breezes of the sea at Fort Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmosphere of a crowded court room.

James T. Brady, of New York, one of Mr. Davis' counsel, arose and said:

If your Honor please, I did not expect to say one word this morning in reference to the case of Mr. Davis, but some of the sugg estions contained in what my learned friend has just read make it proper for me to state that if Mr. Davis be not technically subject to your Honor's jurisdiction it is only because no copy of this indictment, so far as I am advised, has ever been served upon him, nor any list of witnesses, nor any other act done of those which are required to be done by the statute. It may be true that in this technical sense he is not now, and never has been, amenable to your authority; but my brother colleague, Mr. Read, stated that Mr. Davis was not claiming the benefit of any of these wants of forms, but that, on the contrary, he was here to express from his own lips, speaking through us, his ardent desire for an immediate trial. And, although it may be very hot in Richmond, [laughter,] it is infinitely worse where he is; and, so far as the convenience of counsel is concerned, they care nothing for the convenience, impelled as they are by a sense of duty. From my own experience in the city of Richmond, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, certainly I would be happy to remain here either through the heats of summer or the frosts of winter.

We can only say that we cannot control the action of the District Attorney. We thank him for his polite response to our questions, and of course we leave the question for such action as the Government may hereafter think proper to take.

Judge Underwood, in response, said:

It only remains for the court to say that the District Attorney has correctly represented the view of the Government upon this matter. The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside on the trial, has named the first Tuesday in October as the time that will be most convenient for him; and the Attorney General (Speed) has indicated that it would be utterly impossible for him, under the pressure of his many duties (now greatly increased by the troubles on the Northern frontier), on so short notice, to give that attention to this great question which its importance demands.

Under all the circumstances, the court is disposed to grant the motion of the District Attorney; and I think I may say to counsel that Mr. Davis will, in all probability, at that time be brought before the court, unless his case shall in the meantime be disposed of by the Government, which is altogether possible. It is within the power of the President of the United States to do what he pleases in these matters, and I presume that the counsel for Mr. Davis would probably find it for the interest of their client to make application directly to the Government at Washington; but this court would not feel justified in denying, at this time, this application both of the Chief Justice and of the Attorney General.

When this court adjourns, it will adjourn not until the next term, (which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next. As it is supposed from the array of counsel on both sides that have been named, it will be a long trial, in which great political and constitutional questions are to be discussed and settled, probably taking two months, it would undoubtedly be much more comfortable for counsel, as well as Mr. Davis himself, to have those months in the fall rather than in the summer, because it is in every way more comfortable in Richmond at that time than now in the heat of summer.

I think the counsel is mistaken in supposing that Fortress Monroe is not as comfortable a place in summer as Richmond. When I have been there in the summer I have found the sea breezes very refreshing.

Mr. Brady—to the Judge)—But very limited society, your Honor. [Laughter.]

Judge Underwood—(continuing)—The society is limited. However, the Government is disposed to extend every reasonable privilege. And I am happy to know that the wife of the prisoner is permitted to be with him, and that his friends are permitted to visit him.

The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. This court will adjourn not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October next, to meet at this place. It would be September, but September is a hot month; and, on the whole, the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General prefer it should be October, when, I presume, if not before, this case will be disposed of.

The distinguished counsel for Mr. Davis consulted a moment together, then took their hats and left the court room. With them went its chief attraction, and the spectators leaked away rapidly, until the Judge and his officers were left alone with the Reporters.

We judge from the latest advices from Washington that Mr. Davis will be either released on parole or bail.

U. S. Circuit Court—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and others Indicted.

The third and last days' session of the Circuit Court was held on the 7th inst., at Richmond.

The Grand Jury during the afternoon entered the Court room with several indictments. The Judge read the endorsements on the several bills, and shuffled them tenderly.

The Judge informed the Grand Jury that they would not be discharged, but simply adjourned till the first Tuesday of October next. He then charged them to keep secret all "these matters." The names of the persons indicted, and all the conversations, discussions and debates that had occurred in the Grand Jury room were forever to be kept a profund secret. He regretted that something which should not have been allowed to transpire had already been told by a member of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jurors were to be protected, and it was especially essential to their protection that secresy should be observed as to all that had occurred.

The foreman said that with all respect he would state that the Grand Jury did not wish their proceedings to be kept secret; though policy would perhaps dictate the observance of secresy, they desired the world to know what they had done.

The Judge replied that it was necessary to public justice, that secresy should be observed as to the names of the persons indicted. You have indicted several persons, all of whom are still at large. Moreover, some of the members lived in hostile communities, and it would be unpleasant, to say the least of it, to have repeated and publicly known what had passed here. The Clerk would give the members of the Grand Jury their pay.

The District Court then adjourned and the whole thing was over.

General John C. Breckinridge Indicted—Other Indictments.

Of the five indictments handed to Judge Underwood, one was against General John C. Breckinridge. This is an ascertained fact; and the indictment is *verbatim* the same as that brought in against Mr. Davis, except that for the words Jefferson Davis are substituted John C. Breckinridge. The overt act is alleged in both instruments to have been committed on the same day, the 15th of June, 1864. The object sought to be attained by the indictment of General Breckenridge, who is now in Canada, is to prevent his being pardoned by the President and his return to his home in the United States. It is considered certain that the President will not pardon him whilst he is under indictment.

Of the other four indictments one is against the United States soldier, who is charged with passing counterfeit money; and another is probably against a person in Richmond, who was a short time since arrested for the same offence. Who are the parties against whom the two remaining bills are directed we have not heard conjectured.

With this we conclude our reports of Judge Underwood's Circuit Court till next October.

REMOVAL OF THE "EPISCOPAL METHODIST."—We have only time and space to announce to our readers that at the close of the present volume the *Episcopal Methodist* will be published in the city of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. Bond, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Roszell, will be the principal editors. The paper will be published by the Rev. John Poisal, of the Baltimore Conference. We heartily recommend the paper to the patronage of our subscribers. Subscriptions can be renewed by writing to Rev. John Poisal, Baltimore. We shall publish prospectus next week, and have more to say on the subject.—*Episcopal Methodist*, 6th.

THE TWO ANSWERS.

"No Charles, it cannot be. As a friend I shall respect and esteem you; but I cannot be your wife. Have compassion on me, and do not press me further."

Mary Granville stood before me as she spoke, with her hands clasped and her head bowed, trembling like an aspen, and as I fancied there were tears in her eyes.

She was a beautiful girl and I had thought her as good and pure as she was beautiful and, further than this, I had believed that she loved me.

She was an orphan, and had been engaged during the past year in teaching one of our village schools.

Of her early life I knew nothing, save that she had been educated and moved in good society; and I had reason to believe that at some time her parents had been wealthy, but her father had failed in business, and it had been told to me, that the sad reverse killed him. I had known that Mary was poor—that she was dependent on her daily labor for support and the thought that I could offer her a comfortable home, with the advantage of moderate wealth, had given increase to my prospective happiness.

But this unexpected answer dashed all my bright hopes to the ground.

"Do you mean," I cried vehemently, "That you dismiss me? Am I cast off?"

"I cannot be your wife," was the reply.

"Then," said I, with more warmth than I might have betrayed under other circumstances." "I leave you to yourself, and while I try to shake off the love that has bound me to you, I will only hope that ere you lead another into your net you will conclude beforehand whether you will keep him."

She looked into my face with a painful frightened glance, but I did not stop to hear her speak further. I turned and left the house.

I remarked that under other circumstances I might have been more cool and collected in my speech; and what do you suppose, dear readers, the attending circumstances were?

I'll tell you candidly.

I was a little heated with wine. I had drank just enough to warm my blood and give my brain an extra impulse, and my words were not chosen, as I should have chosen them had the spirit of wine been absent.

As I walked towards my home I sought to persuade myself that I had fortunately escaped the snare of a coquette, and that I might be the better enabled thus to reason, I stopped at the hotel, where I found a few of my companions, and helped to dispose of half a dozen bottles of wine.

On the following morning I awoke with the headache, and when I called to mind the events of the preceding evening, I was anything but happy.

I began to realize how much I had loved Mary Granville. There was an aching void in my heart, and I wept as I contemplated my loss. It was my first love, and its influence had penetrated every fibre of my being. The beautiful girl had become more dear to me than I could tell, and I groaned in bitter anguish when I thought that she was lost to me forever.

I resolved that I should feel very angry and indignant, but when the sweet face was called up to mental view, such feelings melted away, leaving me sad and desolate.

On the following Sabbath I attended church where I saw Mary once more. She played the organ as she had done the past year, and as her fingers swept over the keys I fancied that I could detect a tremulousness, which I had never noticed before. Was it imagination, or was it really a plaintiveness—a sadness in expression of her music.

To me it seemed at times as though the organ moaned and wept. It was like the wailing of the daughters of Zion by the rivers of Babylon.

When the services were over, and we went out of the church, I saw Mary's face. It was pale and wan, as though she had been sick. What could it be? Was she suffering as I had suffered? The thought flashed upon me that some one had told her something to my disadvantage. I had enemies who envied me because I had inherited some wealth—and I fancied enemies who envied me the love of Mary Granville.

Another week passed and I became more and more sad and lonesome. My business was irksome to me, and my books and papers afforded me no respite. In fact I could not read for my mind was never on the page before me. Another Sabbath at church and I saw Mary again. She was paler than before, and her eyes looked as though she had been weeping.

During the succeeding week I received a visit from my college chum Jack Stanton, who had just opened a law office at Berryville. After supper, as we sat in our cosy parlor smoking our cigars, I suggested that a bottle of wine would not be amiss, Jack shook his head.

"No Charley," he said, "we'll leave the wine to those who need it."

"You used to drink, Jack."

"Yes, but it never done me any good."

"And do you think that it ever did you any harm?"

"As to that I will not say, it never shall do me harm. I know it has harmed others as strong as I am. By the way, Charlie, isn't Mary Granville here."

"Yes," said I.

"Do you know her?"

I turned away my face and pretended to have heard something at the window.

"I have seen her," I replied, when I had composed myself. "She plays the organ in the church."

"She and I was schoolmates," pursued Stanton; "and speaking of wine brings her to my mind. Do you know anything of her early life."

"Nothing," I answered.

"Poor Mary! I never think of her without feeling my resolutions of total abstinence grow stronger and stronger. When we were school children together her father was the wealthiest man in Berryville, and she and her brother were among the happiest of the happy.

"Mr. Granville was in the habit of drinking wine, and the habit grew upon him until he could not go without his brandy.

"He was of a social disposition, and in time it came to pass that he was often grossly intoxicated. Of course, under such circumstances, one of two things must happen—the man must reform or must sink. Mr. Granville did not reform, and ere many years he died a drunkard's death, leaving his family in poverty and suffering.

"Thomas, the son—four years older than Mary—became dissipated, and at the age of eighteen was killed in a street fight in New York. Mrs. Granville survived her son but a few months—absolutely dying, the doctor said of a broken heart.

"Poor Mary thus left fatherless and motherless without brother or sister, at the age of fifteen, was forced to earn the bread she ate—and nobly has she done it. If you know her, Charley, you know one of the noblest women that ever lived. But—what's the matter? Why bless me, you look as pale as a ghost.

I struggled hard with myself, and told Jack that I had swallowed a lot of cigar smoke. I rose and opening one of the casements, stepped out on the balcony; where the fresh air restored me.

At a late hour Jack departed for the hotel, and when I had retired to my chamber I paced to and fro until long after midnight. I could no longer misunderstand the motive which had actuated Mary in rejecting my hand. She knew that I was in the habit of using wine, and on that evening when we met she must have discovered that I had drank enough to bring a false flush to my cheek.

"Oh my God!" I ejaculated, as I sank into a chair, "I wonder not that she refused to place her future life in my keeping. She had suffered enough from the accursed cup. The night of sorrow and desolation has been long upon her. She would be worse than mad to take a husband, whose opening path in life, led towards the pit into which the loved ones of other days had fallen.

"But," I asked myself, "why did she not tell me the whole truth?"

I found no difficulty in answering the question. She had shrunk from wounding my feelings. I knew how sensitive she was, and I knew she was afraid of offending me. Perhaps she thought me proud and headstrong enough to resent such liberty on her part, and perhaps she imagined I might look upon her as the offering of her hand in consideration of renouncing the wine cup, and that I might spurn her offer.

On Friday Jack Stanton left me, and on Saturday evenining I called at Mary's boarding house. Mary herself answered my summons. She started when she saw me, and I saw her right hand move quickly towards her heart.

"Mary," I said speaking calmly, for I had a mighty strength of will to support me, "I have not come to distress you; I have come as a friend, and I humbly ask that you will give me an audience for a few moments."

She went into the parlor, and I followed her, closing the door behind me; and when we were alone, she set the lamp on the table and motioned me to a seat.

"No" said I, "I will not sit down yet. Give me your hand, Mary."

Mechantly she put forth her hands, and I took them in my own. There was a wondering look in her eyes, and a slight flush come to her pale cheeks.

"Mary," I continued, speaking slowly and softly, and I know that moisture was gathering in my eyes, "you must answer me one question. Answer it as you please, and take my solemn assurance that I ask it for your good. Tell me do you love me? No, no—do not take your hands away yet. Answer me if you can. Fear not—O fear not; for I had rather go into endless night than do you wrong. Tell me Mary, do you love me?

"I cannot speak falsely," she tremblingly whispered, "for my own peace, perhaps I love you too well."

"Listen to me for one moment," I added, drawing her nearer to me; "when I have told you that which I have to tell, you shall be the judge."

She did not strive to free her hands, but looked up eagerly in my face, and her eye beamed with a hopeful light.

"You know Jack Stanton?" I said.

"Yes," she replied.

"He was my best friend when we were at college and my friendship has not grown less. He came to see me, and told me the trials and sufferings of one of the schoolmasters of his earlier days."

"Oh, Mary, I know well why my hand was refused, and I blame you not. It may be that our paths will be different through life, but you shall at least know that he whom you have loved will so live, that he shall not be unworthy of kindest remembrance. I know that I have hitherto wandered into the path of danger, but henceforth I am free from the dread snare. Under the new light that has dawned upon me I hold the wine cup to be a fearful enemy. I will shun it as I would shun a shameful life and a clouded deathbed.—For my own sake will I do this, so that my sainted mother, if she can look upon her boy, can smile approvingly on the course he has chosen.

"And now Mary, if at some future time you should feel that you can trust your happiness in my keeping, you will give me some token thereof, and I will come and ask for your hand; and should it be my blessed lot to receive it I will devote every energy in my being to make your life a joyous and peaceful one."

I let her hands, and bowed my head to wipe away a tear. I turned towards the door, really intending to depart and give her time for reflection, when she pronounced my name; I looked back and her hands were streched out towards me.

"Not now," I whispered. "I will not ask your answer yet. Watch me—prove me. Only give me to know that I have your love."

I stopped speaking, for Mary's head had been pillowed upon my bosom, and she was weeping like a child.

"Now! now!" she uttered as I wound my arms around her. "Oh Charles I never doubted your truth. I know you cannot deceive me. God bless your noble resolution and let me help you to keep it!"

I cannot tell how long I stopped that evening. I can only tell that I was very happy, and that my prospects of the coming year were bright and glorious.

On the following day—a Sabbath calm and pleasant—the organ gave forth a new strain. The daughters of Zion were no longer in a strange land. They had taken their harps down from the willows, and within the chambers of the new Temple more resplendant far than the old, they sang the songs that aforetime made joyous the city of their God. All marked the grandeur of the music that sprang into life beneath the touch of the fair organist on that beautiful Sabbath morning; and all seemed moved by inspiration. To me it was like the outpourings of a redeemed soul, and with bowed head and folded hands, I gave myself up to the sublime influence. As Mary turned from the instrument I caught her eye.—Mine were dim with moisture, but hers were bright, gleaming with seraphic light.

Ere many weeks had passed, another hand passed over the keps of the organ, for Mary was not in the choir. She knelt before the altar by my side and over us both the aged clergymen streched his hands with prayer and blessing.

And we went out of church together—Mary and I—out in the new life—bound heart to heart and hand to hand, to love, honor and cherish forevermore.

Inauguration of the National Fair—Speech of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The National Fair for the benefit of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans was inaugurated to-night, at the spacious and beautifully ornamented building erected for the occasion.

Senator Wilson presided, made a characteristic speech and introduced President Johnson amidst the greatest applause. The President remarked that he came to-night merely to say a word in the cause of humanity, and to unite in the expression of gratitude of the nation for the nation's defenders. [Applause.] He did not come to make a speech, but simply to give his countenance and encouragement in aid of the enterprise which the ladies had so nobly undertaken. He had for the occasion no set phrase of speech or nicely-rounded periods to play upon the ear and to please, but for a moment. If there was a cause which, more than another, should engage their sympathies, it was that of orphans, especially of those who lost their all and perilled their lives to save the Government. He was proud that this great movement should have its origin here at the seat of the National Government. Woman, God bless her, has been instrumental in the performance of great and noble acts in all periods of history, and it is not less becoming to them now than in time gone by.

The President eloquently alluded to the devotedness of women in their charity and love, and reminded them that the orphans of the country were the jewels of the women of the land, as the children of Corpelia were her jewels. In conclusion, the President trusted that the Government and country would be blessed by real peace; that confidence would be fully restored; that the warring and disturbing elements which have hitherto divided us may have passed away forever, and that the asylum proposed to be established might be extended enough to bless all orphans. We should not inquire what made them orphans; charity doth not thus behave. They are, however, beings, and deserve your protection, kindness and instruction.

This national asylum, commencing at the seat of the National Government, he trusted would be truly national in its character. If it is a misfortune to be an orphan, it ought to be our pride, as it is our duty, to take care of him.

He wished a great national church could be provided, not by law, but by the consent of the American people, so that in this church there could be a pew for every loyal man from every State.

Let our religion be national, and this orphan asylum be national. Let it be a controlling and supreme idea which runs through all our national Institutions.

With the speech of the President ended, Mr. Wilson announced the inaugural ceremonies ended.

STATE NEWS.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—We learn that the Masons of Franklinton intend celebrating St. John's day at that place on Saturday the 23d inst. An address will be delivered on the occasion by W. B. Smith, Esq., Editor of the *Field & Fireside* and the *Keystone*, a Masonic monthly pulished in Raleigh.

Louisburg Eagle.

THE LATE CAPT. AUGUSTUS H. MARTIN.—The remains of Capt. Augustus H. Martin, of the 54th N. C. Regiment, passed through this place, in charge of his widow and brother, Colonel Leland Martin, destined for their final resting place, in the church yard, Brier Creek, Wilkes county, N. C.—*Statesville American.*

A communication in the Raleigh *Progress* nominates Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of Wake, for Governor.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call from Judge Warren, yesterday. He is in good health. But we regretted to learn from him that Hon. R. S. Donnell is confined to his room by painful indisposition at Goldsboro', being unable to proceed further, where he still remains. We trust he may be able shortly to take his seat in the Convention, with restored health.—*Newbern Commercial.*

CATTLE DISEASE IN IREDELL.—Many milch cows and other cattle have died in this place and vicinity, recently, of a disease hitherto unknown. Not one has been known to recover. We have lost two cows of the disease within a few days. How far it extends, we do not know. The animal first has an enlargement of the stomach as if much swollen, then perhaps scours, followed, with loss of appetite, foaming at the mouth, and an inclination to pitch at and fight every passing object—symptoms much like hydrophobia.—*Statesville Statesman.*

SLEEPING CARS.—Sleeping cars have recently become an institution on the central North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Wilkes, the excellent engineer and superintendent of that road, merits much credit for the energy he has displayed in perfecting this desideratum so much needed by the traveling public.—*Sal. Banner.*

A party of twenty-four gentlemen, in Caldwell county, have just returned from a great squirrel hunt. Half the number exhibited one thousand three hundred scalps, and the others exhibited nineteen hundred and sixty-six. The largest number killed by one man was eight hundred and twenty-seven.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh and lady, of Ohio, were confirmed at St. Xavier Church, Catholic, in Cincinnati, recently. Three hundred and fifty others were confirmed at the same time, and on the same day, at the Cathedral, two hundred and ninety.

BISHOP'S SALARIES.—Rev. Dr. Smith, of Virginia, presented a report from the committee on Episcopacy, fixing the allowance of the bishops and apportioning the amounts among several the annual conferences as follows:

Bishop Soule,	$1,500
Bishop Pierce,	3,000
Bishop Early,	2,500
Bishop Kavanaugh,	2,500
Bishop Andrew,	2,500
Bishop Paine,	3,000
Bishop Whitman,	3,000
Bishop Marvin,	3,000
Bishop McTyere,	3,000
Bishop Doggett,	3,000
	$27,000

DEATH OF "FATHER PROUT."—We regret the death, in Paris, on May 19, of the Rev. Francis Mahony, known throughout Great Britain and Ireland as "Father Prout," one of the most accomplished scholars, one of the wittiest and most brilliant writers, and one of the most genial men of his day.—*London Star.*

MARRIED.

In Portsmouth, Va., on the 5th inst., at the residence of Jos. A. Bilisoly, Esq., (the grand father of the bride) by Rev. Father Plunkett, of St. Paul's Church, Capt. and Assis't Adjutant Gen. JAS. W. RIDDICK, late C. S. Army, to Miss Mary A., daughter of the late Maurice B. Langhorn, Esq.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Terry, Mr. M. FLANAGAN, of the American Telegraph Company, to Miss VIRGINIA CAGLE, of this city.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. LUTHER R. MATHEWS, to Miss MOLLIE C. CRAFT.

Also, on the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL C. PIGOTT, to Miss ANNIE B. CUNNINGHAM.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROvisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf

**ALEXANDER SP

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 14, 1866.

Our State Convention and Congress.

It is said that North Carolina will be the first State to accept the terms of Congress, through the action of the State Convention.—*Washington Correspondence.*

We are not prepared to say how far the assertion above quoted is true. We have seen indications in the report of the proceedings of our Convention, however, which give some grounds for the belief in its correctness, and acquainted as we are with the material which composes the Convention, we are not unprepared for any action they might take.

The delegates to the Convention were elected at a time when probably a majority of the people were disfranchised; at least a very large majority of them did not exercise the privilege, if they possessed it. Our people then unfortunately thought that good policy indicated that, so far as possible, men who had never sympathized with the Confederate cause, or who were at least willing to

"Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift might follow fawning,"

should be elected, in order to curry favor with the "powers that be." In this way, many counties are represented by extremely ignorant and radical men, who are now floating on the surface, having been stirred up from the bottom, by the terrific storm through which we have just passed.

These men, the pliant tools of wily and ambitious leaders, will be carried to any length in order to retain in office a few men who have been thrown on top by the incidents of the past few years, and who well know they will sink to their former insignificance whenever the whole people, untrammeled by national intricacies, can freely speak their sentiments. And we venture the opinion, that considerations of justice to our people, and the future welfare of the State, will weigh but little with many members of the Convention, if by adopting the terms proposed by Congress, they can secure for themselves the political offices and exclude therefrom the now despised "Rebels."

We trust, however, that sufficient honor and patriotism is left in that body, to spurn the degrading terms proposed by the Reconstruction Committee, and which will, without doubt, pass the House of Representatives in the form it has been modified by the Senate. We know that the people of the State, if referred to them, will scornfully repudiate any such terms of reconstruction. They are willing to do all that honorable men and citizens of a common country should, in order to fully restore the Union to its former strength and glory, and reconcile the sectional agitations which now are trammeling the industry of the South and retarding the advancement of the whole country; but they will not consent to have their honor and character traded off by truckling politicians to appease the unnatural and gluttonous appetite of Radicals. If, as Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, says that the true test of loyalty is fidelity to the Radical party, North Carolina is, and will remain, disloyal. If, however, loyalty consists in an honest and united wish to see the country restored to its former position; to regard the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, and desire to place our State fully under the ægis of its protection; and the willingness to adopt such legislation, not inconsistent with our honor as men, or our interests as citizens, as will give proof of our determination, then North Carolina is loyal.

The people of our State well know that it is not from any convictions of their disloyalty that they are excluded from representation in Congress, but because the Radicals are aware that our support will not be given to them in the coming Presidential election. For this we are to be disfranchised, or our strength so much reduced or counterbalanced by negro votes as to secure to them a success, which would certainly not be theirs with our united opposition. Our people would prefer to be crushed under the wheels of their triumphal car, than follow its track at the sacrifice of their convictions and principles. This our Convention might as well realize at once. Let them not prostrate the honor of the State at the footstool of power, nor sell their birthright for what may not be even a mess of pottage. If they will not accept the wish of the people for their immediate adjournment, at least let them confine themselves to harmless legislation.

Debts Due by the Government to Citizens of the South.

Some days since one of our merchants, who held accounts against the Government, contracted by the General in command of the United States Troops staticned here, sent one of them on to the proper department at Washington for payment. The account was properly authenticated, the receipt for the articles by the commanding General being attached.

It was returned without payment, with the following endorsement: "This account having arisen in North Carolina, a State in insurrection prior to the suppression of the rebellion, this department, under the existing law and decisions governing it, cannot approve it for payment until Congress by appropriate legislation shall provide therefor."

The following order from the War Department was quoted to sustain this decision of the department:

CIRCULAR. } WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 51. } *Washington, November* 27, 1865.

The following opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice upon the second and third sections of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, is published for the information of all concerned:—

"To justify the action contemplated by the second and third sections of act of July 4, 1864, not only must the claimant be a loyal citizen but the claim also must originate in a loyal State—the words 'claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion' being regarded as descriptive alike of claim and claimant. How far claims connected with the suppression of the rebellion arising in disloyal States, then at open war with the Government, will be allowed, is a question so complicated with political and other considerations proper for the determination of Congress, that it is believed the executive administration should not assume to act on such claims without the clearest authority conferred by law. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Congress to bestow such authority by the act referred to this Bureau for construction."

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It will thus be seen that persons in "disloyal" States, cannot recover claims against the Government, although contracted for and certified to, by the military commanders for supplies furnished to the armies of the United States, until Congress shall provide therefor by appropriate legislation. The tone and temper of the present Congress towards the "disloyal" South, precludes "loyal" and "disloyal" citizens alike from looking to that quarter for relief.

We had supposed that the General commanding had the right to purchase supplies for his army, and where a citizen had been pardoned by the amnesty proclamation of the President, or by special lenity since, was sufficiently purged of his "treason" to make a contract with a Government agent. Possibly the demands on the Treasury by the wealthy shoddy contractors of the late war, leave but little margin to pay the honest accounts of our impoverished people. The honor of the Government, even in matters of its indebtedness, must be prostituted to radical fanaticism and hate.

The Next Legislature.

It is time that the people of New Hanover were casting about them for candidates to represent them in the ensuing Legislature, the election for which takes place in August. There has been no time in the history of our State when it was so important to select good and proper men to represent us as at present, and probably from a want of all political excitement, there has never existed so much apathy in regard to the matter. As for ourselves, we are heartily glad that our people have little or no party divisions, but all unite in a firm determination to give to President Johnson a cordial support, and by a respectful and dignfied course to oppose all further submissions to appease Radical wrath and spitefulness.

But this apathy in regard to national politics should not lead us to forgetfulness of our duty to ourselves in reference to State matters. The radical reforms made necessary by the great change in our system of labor and the many plans and propositions submitted and intended to place North Carolina fairly in the race of improvement and progress, are not only of the greatest importance, but will more or less immediately touch our welfare.

Add to this the many interests our immediate county and city have at stake, which may be severely affected by friendly or hostile legislation, warns us of the importance of selecting such gentlemen as may be of service to us in Raleigh.

A close attendance upon the deliberations of the last Legislature in an official capacity, enabled us to know what was being done by our immediate representatives in that body, and we very cheerfully record their great attention to their duties, and the ability and zeal they manifested in behalf of the State and their county. We have only to remind our people of the passage of some acts greatly to our interests, as well as the rejection of others regarded as detrimental to our welfare, as an evidence of the influence exerted by our members and their attention to their duties.

We have consulted with none of the former representatives, nor have we heard any expression on the part of others, but we have no doubt that if the old delegation will consent to serve, the people of the county will gladly re-elect them.

If, however, these gentlemen are unwilling to go, or our people are dissatisfied with their course in the Legislature, there should be, at some early date, an expression of opinion, and we know of no better time than during the present court week. Too many and serious changes are proposed or contemplated, and our immediate interests are too great to leave the selection of our representatives to the uncertain and hasty action of a few individuals during the few days or weeks immediately preceding the election.

Wilmington is the commercial metropolis of the State, and her increasing importance, her contemplated and unfinished works of improvement, need the fostering care of our ablest men, and while we are aware that being a member of the Legislature is often a thankless and always a profitless position, still we believe the great interests we have at stake will warrant us in supposing the old delegation would accept a re-election if it be the desire of the county, or if the choice should fall upon other prominent citizens, that they too would be willing to serve their county. We only desire to see unity of action in this matter; such action as will secure to the county the services of good men. What say the people?

Governor Worth.

On our first page will be found an address to the people of North Carolina, from Governor Worth, announcing himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, in August next.

We have heard through rumor, the names of two gentlemen, one of whom would probably be the opponent of Gov. Worth. At the distance we are from the Head Centre of cliques, caucuses and conventions—Raleigh—we cannot tell what is the condition of the political slate. This we do know that our present Executive has performed his arduous duties in the trying emergencies through which we are passing with marked ability and, so far as we have heard, with unanimous approbation. Differing with Gov. Worth in politics so radically as we have, we could not be expected, in every instance, to endorse all he has done, but we must confess that he has, by an honest and able administration of his office and by regarding himself as the representative of the people and not of a party, in almost every instance, met our unqualified approval, and we are to-day more convinced of his eminent fitness for his exalted and responsible position, than when we, in November last, cheerfully gave him our vote.

Gov. Worth has, by an honest and straightforward dealing with the administration at Washington, done much to relieve our people, and we believe North Carolina is indebted to him for being in a better civil condition than many of her Southern sisters. We have less party divisions, and our people, conscious that their welfare is in good and safe keeping, are devoting themselves to the work of retrieving their former prosperity with commendable zeal, and we hope they will not be drawn from their great work by an exciting and useless campaign.

We fear there are ambitious men in our State, who would sacrifice its peace and prosperity to reverse the decision of the people at the ballot-box last Fall, and we will probably witness one of the most exciting campaigns this Summer, ever had in North Carolina.

We will refer to this subject again.

Debates of the Convention.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Edward Conigland, one of the delegates from the county of Halifax, has issued a prospectus proposing "to publish, in regular order, the proceedings of the Convention, allowing each member who really discussed a question, to report himself within reasonable limits."

Mr. Conigland proposes to devote his close personal attention to this publication, and will issue it at an early day, if a sufficient number of copies shall be subscribed for at $5 each, to justify the undertaking.

Mr. Conigland's qualifications for such a work are of the highest order. He ranks as one of the brightest legal minds of the State, and is one of the strongest and most eloquent debaters of the Convention. His efforts upon the war debt of the State and the *status* of the Judges, during the first session of the Convention, are justly regarded as the most able of the session.

We trust he will receive the patronage the value of the work and the ability of the compiler will deserve. We will gladly forward to Mr. C. the names of such persons as desire to subscribe to his work.

The State Medical Society.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the State Medical Society. We understand that the meeting was entirely successful, and that the attendance was not only large, but much interest was manifested by the members present. It is certainly a matter of congratulation to the State that this society has not been wrecked amid the ruins of so many similar organizations in the trials and misfortunes which have been the sepulchre of so many societies and institutions devoted to the improvement of our social condition; that it has not, and the great success of the first meeting after so long a separation, speaks well for the zeal of the medical faculty of the State, and places their society upon a solid foundation.

This society not only tends to develope medical talent and raise the moral and social influence of the profession, but by protecting the people from medical humbugs and impostures, has a deep hold, and justly, upon their confidence.

It will be seen that the Medical Examining Board is composed of some of the first physicians of the State, and we sincerely trust that they will give special attention to their important duties; for our citizens, otherwise, must inevitably suffer from recent and prospective importations of many unworthy sons of Esculapius who will "seek their fortune" in our section.

Of the high standing of the profession in North Carolina, the appointment within the past year of two talented Physicians of the State, Dr. William T. Howard, of Warrenton, and Dr. M. J. DeRosset, of our own city, to professorships in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, is striking and gratifying evidence.

It is to be hoped that regular members of the medical profession throughout the State will immediately organize local societies, where none exists, as auxiliary to the general society, and that the next annual meeting, which will be held in May, 1867, in Tarboro', will find few or no counties unrepresented. We are confident that much good will be accomplished, not only for the profession itself, but for the general welfare of our whole people by the laudable objects and useful labors of the State Medical Society.

The Commemoration in Petersburg in Honor of the Confederate Dead.

Our Petersburg exchanges come to us filled with the account of the commemoration on Saturday last, in honor of the Confederate dead, buried in and near that city. The *Index* thus speaks of the procession:

The procession reached from Sycamore street to the burying grounds, a distance of nearly a mile, and formed one of the most imposing sights we ever beheld, for far in the front, climbing the hill in Blanford, were the myriads of ladies and girls slowly moving on, and across the valley behind them stretched that sturdy band that had often marched to confront the living instead of the dead, and moving on behind these were the firemen in full uniform; the whole presenting a pageant that is seldom to be seen.

The crowd at Blanford Cemetery numbered some six or eight thousand, and all were engaged in decorating the graves, which had previously been remoddled and tufted, with beautiful garlands and flowers.

The services were opened by an impressive prayer from the Rev. Jno. C. Granberry, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Capts. Pegram and John Lyon. Arches and other appropriate devices adorned the entrances and walks, and eloquent inscriptions, on every hand, paid feeling tribute to the honored dead.

The business of the city was suspended and many of the stores were tastefully and handsomely decorated, and the entire population gave one day to do honor to the memory of those who had fallen in their defence.

The people of the whole South, for no State is without many honored and cherished representatives among the noble dead, who gave up their lives in the long and gallant defence of Petersburg, will thank the citizens of that city for this beautiful demonstration in honor of their dead heroes, and the tearful prayers of widows, mothers and sisters, from thousands of desolate homes, will thank God, that the bones of their dear ones rest under the protecting care of Virginia's lovely daughters and brave sons. Their appropriate reward will be found in drawing more closely the bonds of affection, with which the old Commonwealth has attached herself to her Southern sisters, not more by the gallantry of her sons in the field, than the hospitality and kindness of her daughters around the hearth-stone and at the bedside.

The Cholera.

None can deny our liability to a visit from the Cholera at any time. Many of the foreign ports with which we have commercial relations, are infected with this terrible plague. Almost every steamer and vessel which arrives at New York from Europe but adds to the number of patients at the quarantine near that city. Our reports are that it exists there in its most fatal form, and two cases have now been reported in the city itself.

Certainly these facts show that we can not be too well prepared, nor begin too early, to take the necessary precautions against the visitation of this fatal monster. All opinions agree as to the point, that it finds its most congenial home, and does its fearful work with most certainty, in those places where cleanliness is not properly respected and enforced. Every family should begin to set their houses in order. The city authorities are competent to make and execute sanitary regulations within the bounds of their jurisdiction, and we record with pleasure the fact that they are doing much in this matter and will do all in their power, but our citizens can aid them much, not only by cheerfully acquiescing in all proper measures adopted for this purpose, but by promptly reporting all negligence of others, in observing such regulations as may be prescribed.

But beyond the corporate limits of the city, where our municipal authority does not extend, it will be well for every family to see that their premises are cleaned and kept so, if they would escape the pestilence themselves, and avoid the great crime of bringing disease and death to their neighbors.

We have read many articles upon the subject of the cholera in our exchanges, but the following directions gathered from a communication from Dr. Hamlin, the well known missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, to the Portland *Christian Mirror*, strikes us as most worthy of consideration. The Dr. having been in Constantinople during the prevalence of the disease in that city, his eminent abilities added to his large experience in nursing, has given him peculiar opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the nature of the disease and the best mode of treatment.

He says:

"The cholera, which has just left us after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another Summer has passed.

"Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

"1. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are witing for the doctor it is done.

"2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night; your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal.

"3. CAUSES OF ATTACK.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate, laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary nap right against an open window through which a refreshing breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as being swept away by a comet.

4. SYMPTOMS OF AN ATTACK.—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or impatient pain, or rumbling sounds when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhœ commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic cholera.—But do not be deceived. It is the cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

"Sometimes, though rarely, the atttack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rar ly, the diarrhæ continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives 'dies as the fool dieth.'"

COUNTY COURT.—During the session, yesterday, Swift Galloway, Esq., of Smithville, appeared in Court, and exhibited a commission from the Supreme Court, as Attorney and Counselor at law. He was qualified and admitted to practice.

Isaac McMillan, freedman, was tried and convicted of larceny. A motion was made to arrest judgment, and the case was continued until Saturday.

Chester, a freedman, was tried and convicted of larceny. The Court sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes and to pay the costs.

Henry Hewlett and Nathaniel Filyaw, freedmen, were tried and convicted of larceny, and sentenced by the court to receive thirty-nine lashes, each. A motion was made to arrest judgment in this case, which was continued until Saturday.

Emily Talfer, freedwoman, was tried and convicted of an assault upon the child of Dr. W. W. Harriss. She was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $10, and also to imprisonment for twenty days.

The Grand Jury, during the day, rendered thirteen true bills of indictment.

The Public Debt.

It will be seen by reference to the following statement from Secretary McCulloch that the public debt has decreased nearly twenty-eight million since the first of May. The Government sale of gold since February, 1865, has been thirty-five million:

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of June, 1866:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,241,100
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,323,591
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,745,500
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	695,515,000
Total debt bearing coin interest	$1,195,825,191

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$542,000
Temporary loan	124,561,480
Certificates of indebtedness	43,025,000
Three year compound interest notes	162,012,140
Three year Seven-Thirty Notes	812,221,600
Total	$1,147,222,226
Matured debt not presented for payment	4,900,429

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$402,128,318
Fractional currency	27,334,965
Gold certificates of deposit	22,568,320
Total	$452,031,603
Total debt	2,799,979,450

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$50,679,957
Treasury currency	79,011,125
Total	$129,691,083
Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	2,670,288,367

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of June, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Complaints of the Mails.

We have had numerous complaints recently of the failure of our paper to reach its destination, especially on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. A letter just received from Leesburg in this county, informs us that the *Journal* fails to reach that office with any certainty or regularity. The fault is not with us, as the paper is always mailed in time. We trust our Postmaster and Route Agents will give this matter their early attention.

Bill Arp.

The inimitable letters of "Bill Arp" have been collected and published in an exceedingly neat volume by the *Metropolitan Record* office. The humor, wit and pathos of these papers are infinitely superior to Artemus Ward's. The volume before us is handsomely illustrated, and contains a most excellent portrait of the author. We suppose our booksellers will soon have this popular work.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Yesterday, says the *Progress* of Tuesday, in the Supreme Court, now holding its term here, the following gentlemen were examined and granted licenses to practice in the County Courts of North Carolina:

Andrew J. Loftin, Craven; Romulus S Folger, Surry; Chas M Steadman, Chatham; Murdock J McSween, Richmond; Joseph T McNatt, Yadkin; William A Guthrie, Orange; T Hadley, Wilson; George W Whiteside, Rutherford; John W Dunham, Wilson; Allen G Howell, Haywood; Nicholas W Lillington, Yadkin; Henry F Granger, Greene; Plato Durham, Cleaveland; Samuel Lander, Lincoln; Edwin S Moore, Johnston; Milton C Richardson, Johnston; Joseph H Foy, Wilson; Alfred N Smith, Yadkin; Henry A Loudon, Chatham; John G Rencher, Chatham; Robert B Peebles, Northampton; James M Hodson, Davie; Calvin M McLeod, Macon; Theo. F Davidson, Cherokee; Emory H Merriman, Buncombe; John M Gudger, Buncombe; Thos S Galloway, Rockingham; H Clay Walser, Davidson; John H Thorp, Nash; James J Osborne, Henderson; Rich'd M Nelson, Wayne; Benjamin Bunn, Nash; Armstead Burwell, Mecklenburg; Thomas T Allen, Bertie; Dillard L Love, Jackson; Kerr Craige, Rowan; James A Graham, Orange; Wm L Norwood, Orange; William P Reece, Hertford; John H Welborne, Davidson; Patrick H Winston, jr, Franklin; John S Henderson, Rowan; Bob't D Osborne, Mecklenburg; Swift Galloway, Brunswick; E Tyler Branch, Halifax; Spier Whitaker, Halifax; Chas W Broadfoot, Cumberland; Wm Val Sevier, Polk; James E Dobbin, Cumberland; Dan'l L Russel, Jr, Brunswick; Willis Bagley, Perquimans; W H Weaver, Buncombe.

For the Journal.

Naval Store Brokerage.

EDITORS OF JOURNAL: Will you grant us space in the "Journal," to call attention to the above subject? Many of the country people would like to know why, at a time like the present, when we are already oppressed with hardships greater than we are able to bear, we should also be saddled with this extraordinary load of taxation.

We have an "Inspector's Certificate" before us, in which we find two per cent. on the amount of sales, charged as brokerage, in addition to the regular inspection fees. It was the custom, when times were better than they are now, for inspectors to render all the services that were required on this lot of turpentine for the inspection fees, and we consider it a poor justification of this species of extortion to allege that it is authorized by law—what law? The United State revenue law, it is true, classes inspectors who make sales, as brokers, for the purpose of collecting ¼ of one per cent. on the amount of their sales; but this is only a small fraction of this brokerage charge. The law justifies them in taking ¼ of one per cent., and they therefore take sixteen times that amount. This looks like stretching the law pretty well, and so far as we can see, decidedly to their own advantage. Allowing, however, that they have to pay for license, and that an additional ¼ of one per cent. may be required for that purpose, which will be amply sufficient, still there is left one and three-fourths per cent. on the amount of sales as a kind of *bonus* for the inspectors. Just look at it! An inspector who sells one hundred thousand dollars worth of produce in a year, and this amount is believed to be within the bounds of reason, collects two thousand dollars brokerage. Suppose ¼ of one per cent. goes in the way of taxes and license, there will still remain for the inspector seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750). This sum added to his inspection fees will make a very handsome income; such as few men, even of large means and first rate business qualifications can attain. Now, we may conclude, that all this is very convenient for inspectors—*a fine device*, with a name, too, that might appear to simple minded men very harmless—*brokerage*, why not call it commissions? Ah! there lurks a spell in this word brokerage, which brings life to inspectors but death to producers!

Suppose the producer sells produce to the amount of one hundred dollars; two dollars of it goes as brokerage, to say nothing of inspection fees. What is left is not net income to him. The expenses of producing must be taken out; and if he nets twenty-five per cent. on his gross sales he thinks he is doing well. It will now appear, that this two per cent. brokerage on the the amount of sales, is really eight per cent. on the producer's income, nearly one-twelfth of his income. Think of it! 17 inspectors in Wilmington propose to take nearly one-twelfth of the income of all the Naval Store producers, who bring their produce to that market. A high strike we should say.

Now, it does appear to us, that if we must pay commissions, it would be well to provide ourselves with a commissioned merchant, who can afford to sell for a smaller per cent. Are there not among our worthy, wounded soldiers, some one who can afford to do this business at one per cent; ¼ of one per cent. will pay taxes and license, and ¾ of one per cent. on the amount of sales that he might make in a year would pay very handsomely.

In conclusion, it may be fairly presumed, that when these inspectors were appointed by the Court, and their compensation settled, it was believed that they would do business according to what had been heretofore customary, and it could not have been intended by giving them appointments as inspectors to create a monopoly in their favor as Naval Store brokers.

PRODUCER.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
RALEIGH, May 1866. }

Hon. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor:

SIR:—Allow me to call your attention to difficulties and hardships which have occurred in the administration of the Revenue Law of the General Assembly.

The Ordinance of the Convention for providing Revenue for 1865, imposed a tax on persons carrying on business as merchants, &c., during the year. This tax was much complained of, on account of its retrospective character. The levy on purchases from the first of January to the passage of the Ordinance was severely felt, because imposed on business already settled, without an estimate of such tax as part of the expenses.

By act of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue" the persons above mentioned are subjected to new taxes on the same subjects, from the first of July, 1865, to the first of January, 1866.

In the case of Income, this hardship was guarded against by the provision, "that in estimating the income for the year preceding the 1st day of April, 1866, those subjects on which taxes have actually been paid, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, shall not be included," but probably by inadvertence, this provision was not extended to other taxable subjects.

It is true, that by the 7th section of the Ordinance "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, the rates of taxation in force on the 28th May, 1861, were re-established, and most of those pursuing avocations taxed by the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, were technically presumed to know, that, from the 18th day of October, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1866, those avocations were subjected to a double burden, that is to taxation under the Ordinance, and also under the act of the General Assembly. But it has come to my knowledge that the people of the State were not generally informed of this state of the law.

Another difficulty has been created by the clerical error of placing section 32d as a separate section, instead of including it as a part of section 30th.

The preamble of Schedule "B" directs the licenses under that schedule to expire on the first of July of each year, while section 32 as printed enacts, that all their licenses shall be for twelve months from the time the same are issued.

To cure these defects, I respectfully suggest the propriety of calling the attention of the Convention to this subject, recommending the passage of an Ordinance declaring—

1st. The act of Assembly entitled "Revenue," imposing taxes on purchases, sales and receipts, shall not be construed to extend to those purchases, sales or receipts, on which taxes have actually been paid, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention.

2d. When specific taxes have been imposed for licenses to use any article, or carry on any business for the year preceding the first day of July, 1866, one-half thereof shall only be payable, where taxes for the same purpose were actually paid under said Ordinance.

3d. Retailers of spirituous liquors, who paid the tax prescribed in section 11 of said Ordinance, shall be entitled to do business for the year for which such license was granted, without further license tax.

4th. The provisions of section 33, of Schedule E, of the Revenue act of Assembly, shall only extend to the license for distilling whiskey.

5th. In all cases where taxes are payable to the Sheriff or Collector without being listed, the Sheriff or Collector may administer an oath in order to ascertain the amount thereof. The passage of an Ordinance declaratory of the above principles, will, I am persuaded, do more complete justice to all parties, and will make the Revenue act of the General Assembly as was intended by its framers.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

The Reconstruction Amendment—Tennessee and Arkansas to be Admitted.

The Congress amendment to the Constitution will finally pass both houses this week, if the flow of speeches in the Senate shall run out by to-morrow. There has been a rumor afloat that Congress towards the close of the session would admit representation from all seceded States, subject only to the test oath. But, upon inquiring, I can find no ground for it. That they will admit Tennessee representation, and possibly that of Arkansas, is very probable, if not almost certain.

Fatal Affray at a Political Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—During a political meeting at Warrensburg, Missouri, yesterday, where General Blair spoke, a fracas occurred; pistols were drawn during the row, and one Radical was killed and one wounded; one Conservative was shot in the arm and seriously wounded; several heads were hurt. General Blair finished his speech.

The New York Sunday Law—Mass Meeting of Germans.

A mass meeting of Germans was held in New York on Monday to protest against the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the excise law.—There were about ten thousand persons in attendance, and not less than one hundred and seventy-three societies and organizations were represented. Speeches were made from several stands, and resolutions adopted to form associations so as to bring out a full vote of all opposed to the law against every candidate who does not pledge himself to vote for its repeal. A letter was read from Mayor Hoffman, who, although in favor of the temperance cause, expresses the opinion that the law is an infringement of individual rights.

California Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The steamer Sacramento sailed yesterday for Panama with $1,328,000 in treasure, of which 892,300 goes to New York.

Davis's Parole.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The Attorney-General last night notified the counsel of Jefferson Davis that they would be prepared to-day to give them a positive answer to their application for parole in his case, but at the present writing nothing has been done. It is said that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of his being paroled, and it was so far arranged that the amount was fixed as to the required security which was $250,000.

Those patriots who desire to see treason punished, will be gratified that the head of the late Confederacy is not to go free on straw-bail tendered by some "shoddy" contractor, a class of persons very sharply stigmatized in the Commodore's recent letter, acknowledging the receipt of the gold medal and resolutions presented to him by Congress, in return for the munificent gift of of the steamer Vanderbuilt.

STATE NEWS.

MONUMENT TO THE FATHER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—It is known to all of our citizens that the remains of the father of President Johnson repose in our city cemetery. At last it has occurred to some in our midst to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased, and funds are now being raised for that object. We sincerely trust the movement will not fail, but that our citizens, remembering the patriotic and distinguished son, may find in this opportunity a fitting occasion to testify their respect for the living and the dead.

A list for subscriptions, we believe, is open at the city post office.—*Progress.*

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. E. G. Reade, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and President of the State Covention, and President Johnson, at the close of the commencement exercises at Chapel Hill.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.—We saw an intelligent gentleman in town yesterday from Pitt county, who spoke very hopefully of the crops in his section.—He says the cotton and corn are small yet for this advanced stage of the season, but the plants look healthy, and he thinks very fair crops will be raised.

Newbern Times.

FRESHET IN THE ROANOKE.—We regret to state that the Roanoke River has been swollen to such an extent by the recent rains as to overflow its banks. A good many of the farms have been submerged, and consequently some of the farmers in this rich valley will be under the necessiey of replanting.—*Weldon State.*

HONORS TO THE DEAD.—We learn that the ladies of this place have collected by subscription a sufficient sum of money to enable them to remove the bodies of all the Confederate dead interred in the vicinity of Fayetteville, to the Cross Creek Cemetery.—*Fayetteville News.*

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—We regret to learn of the death of a well known, highly esteemed citizen of this State, Thomas Dawson, familiarly called "Tommy" Dawson, of Lenoir county. He departed this life on Tuesday week last, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Whitfield, near Mosely Hall, having within two days, completed his eighty-second year. The deceased was believed by all who him to have been a true christian. He was a good citizen in every sense of the term—an honest and upright man. He leaves a large family of children and grand children, and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

Newbern Commercial.

THE HODGE CASE—BAIL ALLOWED.—The case of Rufus Hodge, charged with killing John Sturdivant, at Auburn, in this county, last Saturday, and which has engaged the attention of Judges Gilliam, Warren and Buxton since Monday last, was disposed of this morning. The accused gave $10,000 bail for his future appearance, with Madison C. and Henderson A. Hodge as securities.

James Hodge, a brother of the perpetrator of the deed, implicated as aiding and abetting the crime, was also required to give security in the sum of $5,000, which he obtained, when both of the young men were released.

The state was represented by Hon. Thomas Bragg, E. Graham Haywood and W. S. Mason, Esqs., and the defence by Hons. B. F. Moore and S. F. Phillips, and R. H. Battle, Jr. We presume no criminal case has occurred here for many years which elicited a more remarkable display of legal ability.—*Raleigh Progress.*

THE OFFICES REOPENED—APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from Washington that the Postmaster General is busily engaged in an effort to restore, as rapidly as possible, postal facilities in this State. He has just issued orders establishing and making appointments for the offices below:

Establish an office at Grist's station, Columbus County, on the Kingsville and Wilmington Railroad, and appoint David L. Strother, postmaster.

Re-open the following offices:

Blakely, Stokes County—postmistress, Mrs. Amanda Withrow.

New Hope, Iredell County—postmistress, Miss E. L. McHargue.

Prosperity, Moore county—postmaster, J. J. Martindale.

Clover Orchard, Orange county—postmaster Henry Stout.

Beaumont, Chatham county—postmistress, Miss Mollie S. Hedden.

New Sterling, Iredell county—postmistress, Miss M. D. Summers.

East Bend, Yadkin county—postmaster, Evan Benbo.

Lumberton, Robeson county—postmaster, Marvin Q. Bryan.

CRAVEN COUNTY AHEAD.—Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of this city have succeeded in exciting much interest among the cotton planters of this State—an interest which is shared in by the people generally. They have offered two prizes of handsome solid silver cups to the planters who deliver the first bale of new cotton in this city and in Wilmington respectively. In addition to this they have offered minor prizes for the first cotton stalk handed in to them, on which the boll was beginning to form.

On Friday last, Jesse Noble, Esq., of Pitt county, claimed and recived a fine pocket knife as the latter prize—having exhibited a stalk 12 inches high, the other requisites being well defined.—Yesterday, however, Messrs. Heath & Weathersbee, and Mr. Joseph L. Rhem, both of whose plantations are in the suburbs of Newbern, produced each stalks 15 to 16 inches high, healthy and strong, each promising to bear six to eight bolls at present. This places Craven ahead of Pitt so far; and our friend Mr. Noble was lucky in bringing in his stalk before our Craven men thought of the matter. Roll on the "bolls."

Newbern Commercial.

THE CROPS.—The recent fine growing weather we are glad to learn, has had a fine effect on the corn and cotton crops. If the season should continue favorable and the laborers continue to do well, the crop will be a good one.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Supreme Court of this State met in this city yesterday, present, Chief Justice Pearson and Judges Battle and Reade. We learn that there are some fifty applicants for license to practice in the Courts.—*Standard.*

The dwelling house of James S. Snow, Esq., Sheriff of Halifax county, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last, together with all his furniture and other valuables. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

RESPITED.—We learn that W. B. Nash, who was to have been hung at Monroe on the 1st inst., was granted a respite for 30 days by Gov. Worth.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—A communication in the Weldon *State* nominates Mr. L. Wiggins for the Senate, and D. H. Joyner and A. H. Davis for the Commons. This is the old ticket.

No better selection could made.—[EDS. JOUR.

COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITTLESEY AND OTHERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1866. }

A general court martial is hereby appointed, to meet at Raleigh, N. C., on the 18th day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau; Brevet Major C. I. Wickersham, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Brevet Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Captain Isaac A. Roseckrans, Commissary Subsistance of Volunteers, and Hospital Chaplain G. O. Glavis, United States Volunteers.

Detail for the Court—Brevet Major General J. W. Turner, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, United States Volunteers; Colonel John Mansfield, Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserve corps; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Allen, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Beebe, 128th United States Colored troops; Brevet Major O. P. G. Clarke, Captain Veteran Reserve corps; First Lieutenant Alexander Lovett, Veteran Reserve corps; Second Lieutenant Hiram W. Jackson, Veteran Reserve corps. Captain J

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.]

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 8, 1866.

Mr. Mebane introduced a resolution that the Convention adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday the 12th inst. Lies over one day.

Mr. Patterson, an ordinance to provide a mode by which the just debts of the State may be ascertained.

Mr. Grissom, an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, from a select committee, submitted a minority report, recommending the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the General Assembly from conferring offices upon its members.

An ordinance for the relief of voters of the counties of Rutherford and Polk, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Grissom, from a select committee, reported back the ordinance authorizing the exchange of registered bonds of the State for certain causes, recommending its passage.

NEGROES.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the ordinance to repeal section 11 of an act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood, and the amendments thereto.

After further discussion and amendments the ordinance passed its 2nd and 3d readings.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

At 11 o'clock, pursuant to order, the Convention proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

Mr. Adams moved to amend sec. 4 of article IV, by limiting the term of office of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts to eight years.

Mr. Logan moved to amend the amendment by fixing their term of office to ten years and further providing, that no Judge of the Supreme Court shall continue in office after he shall have attained the age of seventy-five years, and no Judge of the Superior Courts shall remain on the bench after he shall have reached the age of seventy years. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on Mr. Adams' amendment it also was rejected.

Mr. Love moved to amend the section to limit the term of Supreme Court Judges to good behavior, and Judges of the Superior Courts to 12 years. Rejected.

Mr. McKoy, of Sampson, proposed to amend by rendering all Judges ineligible to other offices in the gift of the State, during their term of office and for two years thereafter.

Mr. Conigland moved to amend this amendment by striking out the words "and for two years thereafter." Rejected.

Mr. McKoy, of Sampson, moved to amend his amendment, by inserting the words "except to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court." [Making Judges of the Superior Courts eligible to the Supreme Court bench, but not to no other office.] Adopted.

The question recurring, Mr. Thompson moved to amend the amendment by excluding from its scope official positions under the United States Government—restricting the ineligibility of the Judges, to offices under the State Constitution.

Mr. McKoy expressed a willingness to accept this modification of his amendment.

The question recurring on the amendment as amended, it was rejected:

Mr. Dick moved to amend sec. 3, by providing that the Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected by the people for a term of eight years.

On motion of Mr. Pearsall the yeas and nays were ordered and the amendment was rejected.—Ayes 35, nays 58.

Mr. McIvor moved an amendment as section 7, being the report of the committee on magistrates. (Limits the number of Justices to three in each Captain's district, other than the district in which the Court House is, in which the number is restricted to five.)

SATURDAY, June 9, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on currency, reported an ordinance to provide a circulating medium for the people.

Mr. Faircloth presented a petition from Mrs. Jane F. Havens for a divorce. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Baker introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this Convention that Justices of the Peace should be elected by the people.

Mr. Richardson, an order to legalize certain acts of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Foy, an ordinance to limit the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of the County, Superior and Supreme Courts.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the Convention proceeded to consider an ordinance to establish Courts of authentication and record.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Walkup, the ordinance to extend the time for perfecting title to lands sold for taxes, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Winston, this ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, his resolution that the Convention adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday next was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Mebane moved to amend the resolution by substituting "Thursday next" the 14t inst., for "Tuesday."

Mr. Love moved to amend the amendment by declaring that the Convention will not adjourn until the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons is fixed by Constitutional amendment.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Burke, the resolution and amendments were referred to a select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, the Convention took up an ordinance to authorize an exchange of the stocks of the State for State bonds issued before the year 1861.

Mr. Caldwell addressed the Convention, urging the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Nat. McLean moved its indefinite postponement. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance.

STAY LAW.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, an ordinance to amend an act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, was taken up.

Mr. McLaughlin offered an amendment to repeal the Stay Law entirely.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Winston, the further consideration of the ordinance was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday next.

An ordinance to incorporate the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort, passed its third reading.

An ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly entitled Revenue, passed third reading.

An ordinance to define the rights of citizens in the navigable waters of the State, was read and recommitted.

An ordinance to give free passage to the fish in the unnavigable waters of North Carolina, was referred to the same committee as the preceding ordinance.

Mr. Harrison from a select committee, reported back the resolution to light the Capitol with gas, recommending its passage.

An ordinance to amend the act of the General Assembly entitled Salaries and Fees, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Davidson.

Sundry amendments were offered.

Mr. Sattertwaite opposed general legislation.

The ordinance was then laid on the table.—Yeas 73, Nays 28.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention resumed consideration of the amended Constitution.

The question pending on the amendment offered by Mr. McIver to article IV, it was withdrawn.

Mr. McIvor then moved to amend by adding the report of the majority of the Committee on Magistrates. [Limits the number of Magistrates to two for each Captain's district, with the exception of the district containing the Court House, which shall have four.]

Mr. Ellis moved, as an amendment to the amendment, the minority report of the Committee on Magistrates. [Proposes that Magistrates shall be elected every four years by the people.]

Messrs. Moore, of Wake, Boyden and Conigland opposed the amendment, which was supported by Messrs. Dick, Caldwell, of Guilford, and others.

The discussion of these amendments was protracted, without action, until half-past one o'clock, at which time President Reade tendered his resignation of the position of presiding officer of the Convention, in view of the approaching session of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Mebane, Winston, Buxton, Dick, Pool, Boyden, Moore, of Wake, and others concurred in deprecating the resignation of the President, and expressing the hope that he would continue to preside, designating who should fill the chair when he should be necessarily absent in the discharge of his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ferebee said he regretted to differ from the apparently unanimous opinion of those who have preceded him. He yielded to no one in his high appreciation of the merits of the presiding officer of this Convention—in his purity of character, honesty of purpose, and in the faithful and able discharge of his duties. Add to this, also, the strong personal attachments for the present incumbent of the chair, for whom at this time and for years past, his heart was justly entitled to full credit. All these operated strongly on him to control his vote, if anything ontside of a sense of duty to the country, could control him. But he had an old fashioned way of discharging what he believed to be his duty to himself and to his constituents, to justice and to honor. This old fashioned way might be obsolute and unfashionable, but he believed it to be honest and honorable.—He, therefore, concurred with the President of the Convention, whose sense of honor and propriety has induced him to lay the subject of his resignation before this body. It is known that the presiding officer of this body is one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. That Court will assemble day after tomorrow for the discharge of its legitimate and appropriate duties. These duties are prescribed by the laws of the State. It is not possible to discharge the duties of both places. The duties of the two stations are inconsistent with each other. He cannot discharge both.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following resolution: (Mr. Caldwell of Burke, in the Chair):

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the presiding officer continue to hold his position until the deliberations of the Convention be brought to a conclusion, and that he designate from time to time the member or members who shall occupy the chair during his absence.

This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reade, resuming the chair, said that he "yielding implicitly to what seemed to be the general wish of the Convention."

The Convention resumed the unfinished business. After further discussion the amendment to the amendment was adopted, being the minority report—giving the election of magistrates to the people. The vote is as follows: Yeas 54: Nays 41.

Pending a further consideration of the subject, the Convention adjourned until Monday morning, nine o'clock.

Mr. Furches offered as a substitute for the amendment the following ordinance, heretofore introduced by himself:

SECTION 1. *Be it further enacted by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That hereafter there shall not be more than three Justices of the Peace appointed for any one Captain's District in this State, except the District in which is situated the Court House, and that these Districts shall not have more than five.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That whenever it shall so happen, from death or resignation or otherwise, that there is less than the above specified number of Justices of the Peace in any District aforesaid, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County in which such District is situated, a majority of the Justices of the County being present, shall recommend some good and suitable person who resides within said District to the Governor of the State, who shall commission him a Justice of the Peace: *Provided*, That a removal from the District for which he was appointed shall of itself be a forfeiture.

Mr. Grissom offered an amendment almost identical with the minority report, giving the election of magistrates to the people, limiting the number and fixing a time for the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

Other amendments were offered and the state of the question became almost hopelessly involved. The hour of adjournment having arrived no action was had.

MONDAY, June 11th, 1866.

Sundry reports were made from standing and select committees, which will be noticed in detail hereafter.

Mr. Dick introduced an ordinance to increase the salary of the Adjutant General to $800, per annum. (For the present year only.)

Mr. Dick moved a suspension of the rules, that this ordinance might be put on its passage. Not agreed to.

Mr. Dockery, an ordinance to appoint a State Agent at Washington City. [Proposes the appointment of Dr. R. J. Powell as such agent.]

Mr. Richardson, a resolution to authorize R. P. Melvin, sheriff of Bladen county, to collect arrears of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, an ordinance in relation to widows who have qualified as executrix of the last wills and testaments of their husbands, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Brooks briefly explained its objects and urged its passage. The ordinance passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Dockery, for the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance in relation to taxes levied by County Courts, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention proceeded to consider the amended Constitution.

Mr. Logan offered an amendment to article II of the Constitution, being a substitute for the 2d section, dividing the State into Senatorial Districts upon the white basis.

Messrs. Logan and Bynum addressed the Convention at length in favor of the amendment.

Messrs. Odum and Mebane opposed the amendment.

Mr. Phillips was opposed to embracing in the Constitution an apportionment of the districts.

Mr. Conigland moved a postponement of the question, and that it be made the special order for 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday next.

This motion was adopted after some discussion.

Mr. Grissom then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, As the unanimous sense of this Convention, as a mark of respect to the memory of General Winfield Scott, who rendered himself illustrious by a long course of public service, and by his devotion manifested on so many occasions to the Government of the United States, that this Convention do now adjourn until the usual hour of meeting on to-morrow.

Mr. Phillips suggested a postponement of the resolution until within a few moments of the regular time of adjournment.

Mr. Grissom pressing its immediate passage, the resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned.

From the Raleigh Progress.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Mr. Mebane from the committee, to whom the subject of adjournment was referred, reported a resolution, that this Convention adjourn *sine die*, at 6 o'clock, Monday morning next. Lays over.

The ordinance authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina railroad, was read a second time.

Mr. Bynum from the committee to whom the above subject was referred, made a minority report against the sale of the State's interest.

The committee to whom was referred an ordinance securing to citizens their rights to the navigable waters of the State, submitted a substitute therefor.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on finance, to whom the ordinance was referred, proposing to pay the Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, reported an ordinance making provision for their payment.

Mr. McRae from the committee on finance, made a report of an ordinance for the relief of Goodman Durden, late sheriff of the county of Washington.

Mr. Odom, introduced a resolution denying the right of justices of the peace to levy taxes in certain cases.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Stay Law, reported favorable to extending the time for the collection of debts.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution limiting debate to 15 minutes.

Mr. Richardson introduced an ordinance to amend an act entitled Salaries and Fees.

The ordinance authorizing an exchange of State bonds for stocks, &c., being the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Barrow offered an amendment, the object of which is to cover the case of bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford rail road company, bearing date April 1st, 1861. These bonds were used in paying for iron purchased in New York for said road. The amendment was adopted.

The ordinance then passed its second and third readings.

The convention was engaged for more than an hour in an attempt to fix the status of eligibilty necessary to qualify a man for holding gubernatorial honors, and up to the departure of our reporter, had arrived at nothing definite.

Gov. Worth's Circular.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Having been elected by you as your Governor in November last, for a term, which will expire on the 1st of January next, and believing that my administration has met your approval, I announce myself a candidate for re-election in August next.

I do not propose to canvass the State. The constant pressure of Executive duties, many of which grow out of our anomalous political condition, require my constant attention. If the practice of canvassing the State at any time be a wise one, I am sure I could not do it at this time, without detriment to the public interests. Nor do I deem it expedient to address to you an extended circular. My past life and actions furnish the best guaranty you can have as to my future conduct. Into them I invite your candid scrutiny.

Upon some of the matters now engaging public attention, I deem it my duty to present you my views.

I think the chief attention of a State Executive should be directed to State affairs; but in our present unfortunate condition it is proper, and it will be expected that I shall give you my views on national affairs.

As a part of my early education, I was required to commit to memory and rehearse that portion of the farewell address of the father of his country, in which he so earnestly warns us to indignantly "frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." This became a fixed sentiment with me. The preservation of the Union has been the polar star of my political life. In the circular by which I announced myself as a candidate for the honorable position which I now fill, I referred to the fact that I had offered, in the House of Commons in 1831, resolutions denouncing nullification; that as a Senator in the General Assembly of 1860-'61, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted every thing which I thought tended to disunion; voting in May 1861, with only two others, against the call of a Convention. I referred also to a circular which I addressed to my constituents in January, 1861, when the question of Convention or no Convention was to be decided by their votes, in which I urged them not to be deceived by the cry that the Convention was to be called to "*save* the Union;" that it was called to "*destroy* it. I then circulated among my constituents the celebrated speech of Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee and now President of the United States, in which he denounced with equal fervor *Northern disunionism* and *Southern disunionism*. I concurred with him then, as cordially as I do now.

In my circular of last October, I stated to you that I had always looked back on my course in all these instances with great satisfaction. In the ensuing election many of you who had always concurred with me, and many who had formerly differed with me in these views, voted for me. All who voted had recently renewed their allegiance to the United States by taking the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation. I entertain no doubt that they took this oath with the honorable and sincere purpose faithfully to observe it. All desired that our former relations with the Union should be speedily renewed. I regarded the cordial vote for me by many of those who had maintained the doctrine of secession, as in accordance with their recent pledge of loyalty to the United States, and as a token of respect for my consistent political record, and hence I received their support as alike creditable to them and to me.

I declared in my circular to you last Fall, and I now repeat, that if elected, "as far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war, now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I shall endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness,—a return to habits of law and order, and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and prosperous a people while we adhered to the counsels of Washington." I have endeavored to act in conformity to these promises.

I refer to these prominent points in my political record and the circumstances under which you did me the honor to elect me last November, to counteract the unjust impression which many have sought to make, at home and abroad, that my election was a disunion triumph. The imputation is grossly unjust to me, and as I believe equally unjust to everybody who voted for me.

My conduct in the discharge of my administrative duties is known to you; and I have so recently had occasion, in my message to the General Assembly, to present my views in relation to State policy, which message was very extensively circulated throughout the State, that I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them.

Wise policy requires, in order to restore prosperity and order, that every citizen quietly and industriously pursue his occupation, and obey the laws of his country while they are in force, however distasteful some of them may be. If we would have peace and plenty we must look for them as the fruits of order and industry. The wisest legislation without these will be unaviling; and with them, the worst legislation will but retard the return of prosperity.

We are, as I think, unwisely and unconstitutionally excluded from the National councils, but the results of war have made us powerless. It is unwise to indulge in denunciations of the dominant power, and not inconsistent with real dignity and proper self-respect, to abstain from intemperate remonstrance. Let us quietly pursue our several avocations, and hope that Providence will ultimately guide the minds of our late foes to counsels becomming magnanimity and wise and generous statesmanship.

The great object of all good men and wise statesmen should now be to mollify the passions which have grown out of the late conflict, and by all their influence endeavor to restore *cordial reconciliation* between the lately alienated sections. The good of our whole nation requires *sincere* and *universal reconciliation*. This cannot be if proscription and mutual criminations be indulged. The sublime injunctions of holy writ which forbid the indulgence of malevolence, are universal in their application.

In such a convulsion as that from which we are emerging, many will have received grievous injuries. No good can spring from the indulgence of revengeful feeling. Let every good citizen exert himself to repress it. Both philosophy and our religion rank forgiveness and charity among the chiefest of virtues, and as there are few of us who have not occasion to ask forgiveness for our own acts, let us be merciful to each other.

If you shall re-elect me as your chief magistrate, I appeal to my past conduct to sustain me in the assurance that I will do all I can to prove myself worthy of your renewed confidence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, June 11th, 1866.

"Hould aisy, Mike," said one of two Irish pedestrians, as he reverentially approached a milestone. "Thread lightly," said he, "for here lies a very ould man." Pat carefully spelled out the inscription, "Baltimore 154 miles," and then continued: "He was 154 years ould, and his name was Miles, from Baltimore."

Two dry goods clerks who "fell to" and "fit" over their own counter, are accused of "counterfitting."

From the Raleigh Progress.

Commencement at Chapel Hill.

The commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, were begun last Tuesday and terminated Thursday night with a grand ball.

We understand the exercises throughout were of a stirring and interesting character. The examination of the collegiates closed Tuesday evening and it is a source of gratification to know that all passed satisfactorily. Several of them had not been on the absentee list during the entire year.

On Tuesday evening the Freshman competitors declaimed in the following order.

I

1. Albert Sidney Johnson, (Anonymous,) P. D. Walker, of Wilmington, N. C.
2. Devotion of Lafayette to America, (from Sprague,) Willie Marvick, San Antonio, Texas.
3. Earl of Chatham on the Address to the Throne, T. C. DeRossett, Wilmington, N. C.
4. The Conquered Banner, (Anonymous,) Blair Burwell, Louisburg, N. C.
5. Stonewall Jackson, (Anonymous,) James M. Means, Cabarrus, N. C.
6. Abolition of Slavery, (Calhoun,) Alfred T. Alston, Warren, N. C.

II

1. Richard to the Princes of the Crusade, (Scott,) Joseph C. Webb, Hillsboro', N. C.
2. Declaration of Rights, (Grattan,) Peter M. Wilson, Warrenton, N. C.
3. Spartacus to the Roman Envoys, Edmund Jones, Jr., Caldwell co., N. C.
4. The men of the Ranks, (Henry A. Wise,) Virginius St. C. McNider, Edenton, N. C.
5. The Ruins of Time, ("The Milford Bard,") Alonzo Phillips, Hillsboro', N. C.
6. Political Conservatism, (Spencer,) George V. Cowper, Hertford, N. C.

Each student acquitted himself in such a manner as to show that care and study had been expended in preparation for the occasion. They were frequently interrupted by applause, and the ladies—always ready to cheer noble efforts and sentiments—bestowed on the speakers many floral gifts.

On Wednesday morning, the Rev. Prof. Chas. Phillips delivered the Valedictory Address. It is spoken of as a very learned and able production, abounding in touches of deep feeling and rare eloquence. The subject was "Charity," which he insisted in the words of the apostles was the greatest of christian virtues and the fulfilling of the law.

In the afternoon of the same day, those present were invited to attend the Dialect Hall to hear the address of Mr. Wm. C. Rencher, of Pittsboro'. He was applauded throughout with vehemence, and won, by this single effort, a fine reputation for rhetorical elegance and finish.

Gov. Swain occupied the chair as president of the proceedings there, this being a specialty, Governors Graham, Worth and Vance, and several other prominent citizens, had seats on the platform.

At night the Sophomores contested in the following order:

I.

1. Vallandingham on "The Great Civil War." Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.
2. Emmett's last Speech, Augustus W. Graham, Hillsboro', N. C.
3. Irish Aliens and English Victories, (Shield), William D. Horner, Granville, N. C.
4. Women of the South, (Anonymous) Isaac R. Strayhorn, Hillsboro', N. C.
5. Memory of the Confederate Dead, (Hilliard,) George G. Latta, Knoxville, Tenn.
6. Eulogy on Lafayette, (S. S. Prentiss,) William S. Pearson, Morganton, N. C.

II.

1. "The Bonnie Blue Flag," (White), Edwin M. Fuller, Louisburg, N. C.
2. Address in behalf of the Greeks, (Lacy), Isaac H. Foust, Randolph, N. C.
3. The Sublime and Beautiful, (Anonymous) James W. Harper, Lenoir, N. C.
4. The Ball at Brussells, (Byron), J. Burgwyn McRae, Savannah, Ga.
5. The Crisis of Life, (Annonymous), William H. S. Burgwyn, Northampton, N. C.
6. Right of a State to choose her Representatives, (Prentis), Paul B. Means, Cabarrus, N. C.

We not feel inclined to draw discriminations where all performed so handsomely, but it was probably almost the unanimous sentiment that the laurel wreath was fairly won by Fabius H. Busbee, of this city.

Tuesday was Commencement day and the order of exercises were conducted with much *eclat*. The procession formed in the usual manner, in front of the south building at 9 a. m., and thence proceeded to Girard Hall, passing the monument of President Caldwell with uncovered heads. At 10 a. m., Gov. Zebulon B. Vance delivered the annual address, reviewing in a very able and conservative style the present situation of the country. He made no political reference beyond mention of the condition of the State as incidental to the wise course be counselled. The Governor occupied an hour and a half, chiefly devoted to illustrating that the true policy of our people is obedience to the laws, national and State, and the vigorous pursuit of agricultural, mining, and such other enterprises as were calculated to develop the wealth of our State and enrich her citizens.

He alluded to President Johnson in terms of high commendation, the audience demonstrating their approval of the eulogy pronounced.

In the afternoon the affair closed with the programme below:

1. Prayer and Sacred Music.
2. Salutatory Oration, George Slover, Newbern, N. C.
3. Oration, Suae Quisque Fortunae Faber Est, Abner H. Askew, Hertford co., N. C.
4. Valedictory Oration, William C. Rencher, Pittsboro', N. C.
5. Annual Report to the Trustees.
6. Conferring Degrees.
7. Benediction.

Those who were present will not soon forget the festive scenes which succeeded the more serious, but fascinating features of the week. The ball was ablaze with beauty and intellect—the music, in character and quality, unexceptional, and the displays of the "light fantastic toe" full of animation and grace. Altogether it was a brilliant affair.

Prayer for Ex-President Davis.

Rev. S. W. Rogers, of Memphis, rector of St. Lazarus Church (Episcopal) in that city, on Whit Sunday issued a pastoral letter to his congregation, in which he exhorts them to offer up the following prayer "every night when you go to bed, and every morning as soon as you rise":

"O God, whose mercies are everlasting and whose power is infinite, look down with pity and compassion upon Thy servant whom Thou hast laid in a place of darkness and the deep. Give him always a sorrowful sense of his sins and of Thy fatherly love and correction. Give to his judges tenderness and compassion, and to him a meek and forgiving spirit toward all those who have confined him. Raise up friends to pity and relieve him. Give him the continual comfort of Thy Holy Spirit, and so sanctify his afflictions that they may work for him an eternal weight of glory through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord."

NASH.—We learn that Henry G. Williams, Esq., having declined to be a candidate for the State Senate at the approaching election, N. W. Arrington, Esq., will be candidate.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, June 7th, at St. Stephen's church, Goldsboro', N C., by the Rev. W. C. Hunter, Dr. GEORGE L. KIRBY, to Miss MOLLIE C. GREEN, all of Goldsboro'.

In Black River District, New Hanover County, on the 24th May, 1866, by the Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. A. J. HENRY, to Miss BARBARA McMILLAN, all of said County.

DIED,

Yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, KATE FLORENCE, daughter of David R. and Lucy A. Bunting, aged 13 months.

In Black River District, New Hanover County, on the 29th May, 1866, Mr. A. J. HENRY.

On the 8th of June, 1866, Mrs. MARY CATHERINE TAYLOR.

In this city, on the 12th inst., IDA T., only daughter of Eli and Nannie Davis, aged one year and ten months.

Dearest parents, let me go
From this world of sin and woe;
I, like you, was born to die;
Meet me, parents, in the sky.

In Tarboro', on the morning of the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, HENRY AUSTIN, youngest son of Col. H. A. and Laura Dowd, aged 4 years and 6 days.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress—Gen's. Steedman and Fullerton's Report, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the departure of the Austrian troops from Mexico. He said that he had reason to believe that the above would bring information of a very satisfactory character, and felt confident that Mexico was about to be evacuated by the French troops. The resolution was adopted.

The Legislative appropriation bill was considered.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Constitutional amendment as reported from the reconstruction committee, which had heretofore passed the House, and was amended by the Senate's amendment in reference to the basis of representation, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, etc. Mr. Stevens proposed, and the House consented, to debate the subject for a short time, speeches being limited, each, to fifteen minutes.—Mr. Stevens closed the debate by saying, that the amendments were not such as he desired, as they did not recognize the right of the black man to vote, he, however, trusted that something would be done on this subject in future legislation. He took occasion to stigmatize the President as a usurper in undertaking to establish civil governments in the seceding States. Under his demand for the previous question, the House concurred in the Senate's amendments on the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 120 to 32. The Speaker, therefore, announced the joint resolution as passed.

Several gentlemen announced the reasons for the absence of their colleagues, who, they said, if they had been present would have voted for the proposition.

Mr. Eldridge, as a take off upon those gentlemen, said that if Messrs. Brooks and Voorhees had not been unseated, they would have voted against the proposition.—[Laughter.] Mr. Schenck retorted by saying that he had no doubt that if Jefferson Davis were a member of the House, he too, would have voted against the amendment. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The vote consolidated the Republicans of every shade, including Mr. Smith of Kentucky, Raymond of New York and Whaley and Lathrop of West Virginia, the negative being composed wholly of decided Democrats.

The proposed constitutional amendment will not be submitted to the Legislatures of the respective States for their action.

Mr. Stevens proposed a substitute for the pending bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. A material point in the substitute is the admission of Tennessee with her present Senators and Representatives. But she is hereafter to be excluded unless before the first of January next she extends the right of suffrage impartially to every class, besides ratifying the constitutional amendment, to which reference is above made.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have furnished to the Secretary of War their report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the military Departments of South Carolina and Florida. They highly commend Gen. Scott, the Assistant Commander in South Carolina, for the wise policy that pervades his system of governing and feeding the freedmen. They recommend the discontinuance of the employment of citizens in the Bureau, and instance several cases of the evil of the Agents being interested in the working of plantations. They finally recommend that the Sea Island lands, given to the negroes by Gen. Sherman's order, be returned to their owners, provided they pay the freedmen for all improvements that the latter have made while in possession of the property.

Charles O'Connor and Ex-Gov. Pratt had a protracted interview with the President this afternoon, with reference to the release of Mr. Davis on parole.

The President has pardoned Lewis M. Coxetter of South Carolina, late an officer in the Confederate Navy. Senator Pomeroy made a personal application in his favor.

Representative Greene Clay Smith was nominated to-day for Governor of the Territory of Montana. About an hour after the nomination had been sent in, this professed political friend of the President voted for the constitutional amendment, to which it is known the President is firmly opposed.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 13—6 P. M.

Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 1,000 bales at 39 @ 42 cents. Gold advanced to 146¼, but subsequently declined to to 145¼. North Carolina sixes 83.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	@	32
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	10 00	@	15 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,			
2nd hand	2 75	@	4 00
New	3 50	@	5 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	20	@	25
Adamantine	23	@	28
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40	@	45
Laguayra	35	@	38
Rio	24	@	28
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	30	@	32½
Strict Mid'g	00	@	33
Good Mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yard	30	@	31
Dundee	28	@	30
Rope, ℔ lb.	20	@	21
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 40	@	1 45
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	18	@	20
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb.	2 50	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	00	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	00 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00	@	20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00	@	19 00
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00	@	17 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00	@	8 50
Dry Cod, ℔ lb.	8	@	9
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	11 00	@	14 00
Superfine	9 50	@	10 00
Fine	8 50	@	9 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	110 00	@	112 50
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton	18 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 20	@	1 25
Oats	52½	@	70
Peas, Cow	1 05	@	1 10
Rice, rough	0 00	@	2 00
Rice, E. I., ℔ lb	10	@	11
Carolina	14	@	16
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 25
North River	0 90	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	9	@	11
American, ref.	8	@	10
American, sheer.	0	@	00
Swede	11	@	12
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 00	@	2 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River,)			
Fl'r Boards	20 00	@	22 00
Wide do	00 00	@	20 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 50	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba	48	@	55
Sugar house	45	@	47½
Syrup	65	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	5 30
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 15
Hard	0 00	@	1 57½
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, in order	1 75	@	2 00
Pitch, City	0 00	@	3 50
Rosin, pale	6 50	@	7 00
do No. 1	5 50	@	6 25
do No. 2	2 50	@	2 75
do No. 3	2 00	@	2 10
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	53	@	56
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	00	@	7½
Wrought	00	@	00
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 25	@	1 50
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
PEA NUTS, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	2 25
POTATOES, ℔ bush.,			
Sweet	1 50	@	1 75
Irish, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	18	@	19
Middlings	18	@	00
Shoulders	17	@	00
Hog round	17	@	17½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	18	@	18½
Shoulders	15½	@	16
Lard	19	@	20
Butter	45	@	50
Cheese	23	@	24
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	34 00	@	35 00
Thin "	32 00	@	00 00
Prime "	30 00	@	31 00
Prime,	25 00	@	26 00
Rump	25 00	@	26 00
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground,			
cargo	1 50	@	1 75
from store	2 00	@	2 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	14	@	00
Porto Rico	15	@	16
C	16	@	16½
B	17	@	09
A	18	@	00
Crushed	19	@	20
SOAP, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	2 75
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl.	30 00	@	35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00	@	50 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	16 00	@	18 00
Mill, prime	12 00	@	14 00
Mill Fair	10 00	@	11 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Navy	25	@	35
Medium	30	@	40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

TURPENTINE—After closing our review on Thursday last there was an advance of 5 @ 10 cents on previous quotation, and on Friday a further advance was obtained with sales at $5 30 for new virgin, $3 15 for yellow dip, and $1 57½ for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The market has since ruled firm at these figures, with a fair demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and parcels have generally found quick sale upon arrival

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 8, 1866.

Lieutenant-Governor.

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Convention, published elsewhere, that an amendment has been made to the Constitution of the State, creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the people, in August next, will be called upon to elect this officer, at the same time and manner in which they elect a Governor.

We have not, heretofore, made reference to this matter, although it has been under consideration for several days in the Convention—for we really felt but little interest in the subject. We regard the creation of the office as rather an improvement than otherwise; but we had gotten on so well under the old provision in this respect, we thought the whole matter of Constitutional amendment should have been postponed at least until the people expressed a desire to have alterations made in the Constitution, and a Convention was called for that purpose under the ordinary and legal forms.

As it creates little or no additional expense, and will probably satisfy some of the many aspirants for gubanatorial honors, possibly the Convention has done well in creating the office. The Lieut. Governor will receive the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and only while the Legislature is in session, so the additional expense will be the pay of one Senator, there being fifty Senators on the floor instead of forty-nine, as is now the case.

If our Convention does nothing worse than this, we will have cause to congratulate ourselves that the expenditure of eight hundred dollars a day is the only loss to the State; but we fear from indications already thrown out, that the honor of the State will be surrendered, in order to get our members elect, seats in Congress.

Agricultural Prospects of Eastern North Carolina.

A friend who has just returned from a business visit to some of the Eastern counties of the State, has kindly furnished us with a few items of interest, which we feel assured will prove interesting to our readers:

In Gates, Hertford and Chowan, which were formerly large corn growing counties, it was found that there was but little corn on hand, and hardly sufficient planted to meet the home demand. The planters were, however, attending almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, with favorable prospects of success. There is on hand in these counties large quantities of bacon. The Freedman's Bureau was managed with much satisfaction, especially in Hertford.

In Perquimans and Pasquotank, corn was still being cultivated as the chief staple of agriculture. In these counties, especially in the former, negro labor was scarce. The wheat crop in Perquimans was very good.

In Washington and Tyrrell there was great scarcity of negro laborers, but great activity and determination was evinced by the white population to engage in agricultural labors. Shingles in large quantities and of a superior quality were being made in Washington especially. The town of Plymouth was literally in ruins.

In Hyde as many acres have been planted in corn as formerly, and there exists at this time as flattering prospects for as large a crop as has ever been raised in this very productive county. There is at the present time a large supply of bacon on hand. In this county there is no Bureau organization, and in consequence thereof, there exists the most kindly good feeling between the whites and blacks, and the freedmen are laboring with great faithfulness and contentment.

In most of these counties much disposition was exhibited to seek a market in our city, but vessels were very scarce and freights extremely high.

Our friend speaks in the most exhalted terms of the energy and spirit of the people of that section, and the faithful and honest earnestness with which they have accepted the "situation" and gone to work to restore the crippled prosperity of their section and State. The noble efforts of these people will go far to counteract the obstruction cast in the way of reconciliation by the Reconstruction Committee, and the Mechanics, Merchants, Agriculturists and Professional men of the entire South, by their industry and attention to their various duties, and by an honest observance of the laws of the country, are forming great and powerful Reconstruction Committees, which will yet restore the country to its former prosperity and glory.

New Hanover County Jail.

At the request of Sheriff Bunting, we, the Associate, paid a visit to the County jail in this city, yesterday morning. It was at the hour when Mr. Biddle, the efficient jailor, was distributing food to the prisoners. On the second floor the cells were well filled with freedmen, committed to prison for every degree of offence and grade of crime, from murder to larceny.

On the third floor, the white prisoners, with a few negroes, but in different cells, were confined. Of the whites there were eight, two of whom were committed to jail for horse-stealing, and the others for offences of lesser grade. The negro prisoners were twenty-eight in number; one for murder, three for rape, one for horse-stealing, twenty for larceny, and the remainder for unimportant offences.

The prisoners say that they are well fed and cared for, yet we could not but feel a pity for these poor creatures, although they are the authors of their own sufferings and degradation. We think that their condition could and should be ameliorated by affording them some protection from the cold and dampness of the slab-stones which form the floors and sides of the cells. But we learn this will be remedied as soon as possible. As yet no county taxes have been collected and the Sheriff is totally without funds, having already advanced a considerable sum for the support of the prisoners and other county purposes.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the act passed by the late Legislature to establish work-houses. Certainly it is to our interest to erect one at the earliest time the county finances will warrant it. Neighboring counties might assist in this matter, having the use thereof. The very heavy expense we are now at and will continue to be, in supporting, in idleness, the large number of criminals who fill our jail, makes this matter one of prime necessity. We suggest it to the consideration of the County Court soon to assemble.

We learn that Mr. P. Quince, Collector of Customs for this port, has forwarded his resignation to Washington City.

Mr. F. J. Lord, Deputy Collector, has also forwarded his resignation, and Messrs. T. M. Gardner, H. D Gilbert and W. F Burch, Inspectors, have thrown up their appointments being unable to take the required oath.

It will be recollected that the Deputy Collector and Inspectors, some time since, when the oath was first propounded to them, accepted it with a reservation as regards any overt acts. But they are now required to take the oath without any reservation whatever. Being unable to do this they have thrown up their appointments.

The War Cloud in Europe.

It would seem as if this age will go down in history as peculiarly one of wars and revolutions. Our own terrible revolution is yet the subject of unsettled legislation, and the cloud of war again hangs with portentious gloom over Europe, and upon the Canadian frontier the storm has broken; a prelude, possibly, to the grand conflict which threatens between the Powers of the Old World.

The effect of an European war would be so direct and so great, upon the destinies of this country, that the present state of the troubles must be of great interest to our readers.

The latest news from Europe is less warlike, on account of the recent action taken by several of the great Powers to settle the questions in dispute by means of a peace conference. It is now positively stated, by some of the official organs, that the proposed congress at Paris had been agreed upon by all the Powers. This may, however, prove to be premature, but at latest dates active negotiations were going on between the Governments to that end, and nearly all had accepted the proposition.

In reference to the proposed congress, we gather from the New York *Herald* the opinions of the leading foreign papers.

The Paris *Constitutionel* announces that France and England had agreed upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to the governments concerned in the existing difficulties. Russia was expected to agree to this, if she had not already done so. The London *Globe* makes the same announcement. *LaFrance* says if the Congress meet it will be composed of the representatives of six Powers and probably also the representative of the Germanic Confederation. We suppose these six would be the representatives from France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Italy. The *Constitutionel* remarks:—"It is impossible to entertain any illusion upon the serious nature of the differences between Prussia, Austria and Italy; but when France, England and Russia, after a maturely considered agreement, undertake such a mission, it would be puerile to suppose that they are not serious. From what has transpired the three courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations suited to each case."

The *Constitutional*, in these sentences, has struck the key note of the whole matter. Territorial acquisition, adjustment or compensation lies at the bottom of the difficulty, and that, it appears, must be the basis of peace. But where is the territorial compensation to be found "suitable to each case?" That is the real question, the real difficulty, and on it hangs war or peace. Is the map of Europe to be reconstructed, and are the treaties of 1815, which the Emperor Napoleon despises, to be blotted out? If so, who is to gain and who to suffer? It is difficult to see how a Congress can agree upon such a nice question when the ambition of each Power will be its controlling motive and when every one will endeavor to gain something at the expense of some other one. Yet if three or four of these Powers could agree—if France, England and Russia could agree, for example—the others must yield. The smaller States would be at the mercy of this council of their larger neighbors.

As to the territory which Prussia covets—Schleswig-Holstein—about which the trouble commenced between that country and Austria, that could soon be settled if France, England and Russia would say the word. The serious difficulty is in Italy. The young kingdom of Italy is full of ambition and revolutionary fire. Inspired by the memories of past glory, by its extraordinary success within the last few years and by confidence in its destiny, it seizes the present opportunity, reckless of consequences, to aggrandize itself. The territorial compensation to satisfy its case is Venetia to begin with. Italian unity is the cry; and the Italians will not lay down their arms, unless forced to do so by the great Powers of Europe, until they have realized som part of their ambitious object. The Emperor Napoleon possibly might restrain Italy, though it is not certain he could short of threatening war; but does he wish to do so?—In the reconstruction of the map of Europe, and in these territorial compensations alluded to by the *Constitutionnel*, will France not come in for a share? It is hardly possible to conceive how Austria, the successor of the imperial dominion of Rome could be induced to give up its ancient and magnificent territory of Venetia. Can this still powerful empire be negotiated or driven across the Carnic Alps? If to avoid war Austria would consent to part with Venetia, where is she to obtain territorial compensation? Not from Russia or the German States.—Eastward and southward lie the Danubian principalities and Turkey. Is she to be compensated in that direction? And who else is to be compensated? If one great Power is to receive compensation the others will want it also. Thus we see that with all the prospects of a Congress, with all the anxiety to avoid war, there are great difficulties in the way of a peaceful solution. A Congress may possibly re-arrange the map of Europe, but if that should not it is likely the sword will.—We are on the eve of important events, and every arrival from Europe will be looked for with the greatest interest.

Important to Manufacturers of Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 9, 1866.

Editors of the Journal—

A question of very serious importance affecting the interests of all manufacturers and dealers in naval stores has arisen because of the action of Internal Revenue officers in the Interior collecting tax at place of manufacture.

Take a case in point: I purchased a lot of Spirits for foreign export *via* New York, and sent it on board steamer. Next day the bill came in, *tax paid*, accompanied by receipts from a tax collector in the Interior. I am, therefore, unable to accompany my invoice with "drawback papers," without which, the tax cannot be recovered when exported, consequently must take the Spirits to account and sell in New York for *home consumption*, thus suffering the serious disadvantage of not being able to compete with others in supplying the export demand. Country manufacturers who pay their taxes at home and send only the tax receipts (without drawback papers) with the Spirits, Rosin, or Tar for sale in this market will hereafter suffer in precisely the same manner as those buying for export direct, or for sale in New York, will not truck their Spirits, Rosin Tar at any price because of the delays and difficulty in obtaining the "drawback papers." The difficulty can be easily arranged by attention to the following rule:

Where a party pays a tax on spirits turpentine, for instance, he should obtain a receipt and at the same time, or before shipping or offering for sale, procure from the Collector the necessary papers (in duplicate) known as "drawback papers," consisting of forms G and H, which may be found in "Amended Circular Instructions in reference to allowance or drawback," a pamphlet which all Collectors have for reference. These papers should follow the goods in every instance. In form H the party is required to swear he "manufactured and produced" the merchandise; whereas it will often happen, even in the interior, that the tax will not be paid by the manufacturer. Heretofore this point has not been insisted on by the Department in shipments from this port, because in the nature of things it would have been an absurdity. It was enough to say, "purchased and shipped by us to A. B., New York," but we do not know if the same latitude would be allowed to a merchant in Fayetteville, who must be within easy reach of the manufacturer.

I deem the subject worthy the attention of manufacturers and the public generally, and therefore request you will make such reference to it in your journal as you may deem proper.

Respectfully,

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STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire whether the object for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and that they report a resolution fixing a time for adjournment.

Mr. Jones of Rowan, an ordinance restraining the taking of excessive usury.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance extending the time for perfecting titles to land sold for taxes.

Mr. Grissom, an ordinance concerning Wills.

Mr. Phillips, a resolution to raise a committee to inquire as to the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas. Adopted.

STAY LAW.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the Convention took up the ordinance to amend the stay law—reported from the Select Committee on that subject for a similar ordinance referred to them. Mr. Grissom said that the ordinance had been erroneously printed in some respects and proposed sundry amendments.

Mr. Phillip moved that the ordinance be recommitted. The subject was one of prime importance. The committee was now proposing amendments to its own ordinance. It would be better to have the views of the committee fully presented.

Mr. Ferebee said he thought the motion of the delegate from Orange a very proper one. The stay law passed by the last Legislature is worse for the debtor than the laws for the same object passed by any of the other Southern States. Something must be done to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and there is no better time than the present to shape our legislation for this object. The country is exhausted, the people are without means to meet their liabilities, and if a little indulgence is not given them delegates may not be surprised to find, before the year closes, a state of feeling and excitement much to be deplored.

The ability of the farmer *now*, as compared with his ability *before* the emancipation of slavery, to pay his debts, is as one to ten; in other words, nine-tenths of his means are swept away. This state of things has been forced upon the people, their farms all laid waste, houses and fences burned, their stock driven off, and their labor taken from them. Time to repair this damage must be allowed. Forbearance must be exercised towards each other. Delay now to act may be fatal, and injury may result, which it will be impossible to repair. Add, also, the fact that we have an unreasonable Federal tax to pay which is, of itself, as heavy and burdensome as it is possible for the tax payer to bear, and, at the same time, subsist his family. We cannot yet see the time when the burden of this tax will be removed, probably not for several years. Mr. F. said the stay law is defective in many particulars, and unjust and oppressive in its provisions. The practical operation of the law is to excite, to provoke, to suing. It makes creditors vie with each other to see which can get his judgment first. Those who are disposed to exercise mercy and forbearance are driven by this law to bring suit for fear some other creditor may get the first lien on the property of the debtor. Suits for debt, therefore, will be without number after the first of July next, and a scene of confusion, excitement and oppression will follow, such as this generation has never witnessed. In the testimony of General Sheridan to the Committee of the House of Representatives, in regard to the condition of the people of the Gulf States, he remarks that in two years, the real estate in Louisiana will have changed hands, and will be held by Northern capitalists. Under this stay law, if its provisions are enforced, a similar state of things will take place here.

Mr. F. said he desired to have this law so amended as that it will, as its title proposes to do, afford protection and relief to the unfortunate debtor. For that reason he was decidedly in favor of referring this ordinance back to the committee, that they may perfect and report such amendments to the law as the exigencies of the times and the people demand.

The motion to recommit was then adopted.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Committee to which was referred the substitute for article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Constitution, as reported by the Committee to revise the Constitution, reported the same back recommending its adoption.

The Committee proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the substitute proposed for article IV. was first considered. This amendment establishes the office of Lieutenant Governor.

With a view to testing the sense of the Convention as to the establishment of this office, Mr. Moore, of Wake, (though decidedly in favor of creating the office) moved to strike out from the substitute the words "Lieutenant-Governor."

Mr. Buxton addressed the Convention in opposition to this motion.

Mr. Conigland supported the motion. He opposed the creation of the office, because of its inutility and expense.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, withdrew his motion to strike out the words "Lieutenant-Governor," and moved instead that the section be adopted.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford.

The section was adopted by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love of J., McCauley, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Rumley, Russell, Rush, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Johnson, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward, Warren, Willey and Wilson—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Conigland, Cowper, Foy, Gilliam, Grissom, Johnston, Lyon, Person, Stewart, Winburne and Winston—11.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend the section of the substitute by striking out the word "native" before the word "citizen." Not agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by inserting after the word "years" in the same section, the words "immediately preceding the day of his election." Adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by inserting after the word "citizen" the words "and resident." Adopted.

[Requires Governor and Lieutenant Governor to have been both citizens and residents of the State.]

Mr. Grissom moved to amend the same section by striking out so much of it as requires a property qualification of those officers.

Mr. Winston moved to amend the section by striking out the words "five hundred" before the word "dollars."

The question was first taken upon this amendment, which was adopted. [Reduces the value of the property qualification.]

The question recurring on the motion to strike out, a lengthy discussion ensued.

Messrs. Moore, of Wake, McKay, of Harnett, and Caldwell, of Guilford, opposed the amendment.

Messrs. Grissom, McCorkle, and Furches addressed the Convention in its favor.

The question recurring, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Grissom.

The amendment was rejected as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Bryan, Clark, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Lyon, Logan, McCorkle, McDonald, of Chatham, Person, Richardson, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Stewart, Swan, and Ward—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bergin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Conigland, Cowper, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Ferebee, Foy, Garrett, Gilliam, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyner, King, Lash, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Russell, Rush, Simmons, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Thompson, Walkup, Warren, Willey, Wilson, Winburne, and Winston—75.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDYI, June 6.

The following petitions were presented and referred, viz:

By Mr. Jarvis; the petition of A. E. Jacobs, of Currituck county, praying relief from tax on a billiard table.

By Mr. Buxton; a petition of Henry Ingold, of Cumberland county, praying to be settled on a farm.

By Mr. Adams; a petition from citizens of Davidson county, praying the Convention to give the people the right of electing Judges, Solicitors, &c.

Mr. Ward, from the committee on Corporations, reported back an ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended and the ordinance put on its second reading. On motion of Mr. McKay, of Harnett, the ordinance was amended by adding a proviso, subjecting the Company to the tax imposed by sections 1 and 2 under schedule C of the Revenue Law.

The ordinance, as amended, passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Convention took up a resolution (heretofore introduced by himself, to raise a committee of eleven to inquire and report, relative to the debts of the State created during the war—specifying which were in aid of the rebellion, and which not, &c.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following committee, viz:

Messrs. Winston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Rowan, Rumley, Baker, Eaton, Lash, McRae, Dick, Logan and McGehee.

Mr. Allen introduced an ordinance in relation to the Rail Roads of the State, which was referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Walkup, an ordinance to authorize the speedy trial of minor offences before three Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Grissom, from a select committee, reported back an ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds for certain causes, recommending its passage with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the rules were suspended and the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance.

Sundry amendments were offered, and the ordinance, after some discussion was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, moved that the Convention, take up the report of the committee on Federal relations, being resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington city. Not agreed to, ayes 42, nays 45.

Mr. Ferebee moved to take up his resolution, (introduced on yesterday,) to raise a committee to inquire whether the objects for which this Convention was called have not been accomplished, and report a resolution fixing a time for adjournment. Not agreed to.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention proceeded to the further consideration of the amended Constitution—the substitute for article III, (except the three last sections) being the pending amendment.

On motion of Mr. Winston, section 2 of this amendment was amended by inserting the word "white" after the word "native." [Requires the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be "native white citizens of the United States."

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment to this section, requiring the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to have been citizens of the State and of the United States for the last five years preceding election. Adopted.

Mr. Logan, an amendment requiring these officers to take an oath that they are Constitutionally qualified.

Pending this amendment, this section (2d) was passed over informally for the present, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake.

Section 4 was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by striking out in the 12th line the words "for which they were voted" after the word "office."

Section 5 was was amended, on motion of Mr. Phillips, by inserting the words "a joint vote of" before the words "both Houses of the General Assembly." [Requires contested elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be determined by a "joint vote of," &c.]

Mr. Winston moved to amend the 4th section by requiring returns in elections for Governor and Lt. Governor to be directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, instead of the Speaker of the Senate, as heretofore. Adopted.

The amendment (above) offered by Mr. Logan, to the 2nd section, was here adopted as an independent section. [Requires oath that they are qualified to be taken by Governor and Lt. Governor.]

Mr. Furches moved to amend the 10th section, by fixing the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, at the amount of *per diem* allowed the Speaker of the House of Commons during sessions of the Legislature, and providing that in the event of the Governor's death, he shall receive the salary of Governor.

Mr. Moore of Wake, regarded the latter clause of this amendment as mere surplusage, which should be avoided. He was opposed to the first proposition because the Constitution fixed the salary of no other officer, and he thought it should be left to the Legislature to determine what salary should attach to the office of Lieutenant Governor. For one, he hoped the General Assembly would give that officer such salary as would render it desirable, and would command the highest order of talent.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved to amend section 11 by striking out the words "which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office. [Relates to the compensation of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Henry moved to amend the amendment by striking out only the words "increased or." Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. Logan moved to amend section 10 by providing that Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons shall hold their office to (to fill vacancies in the office of Governor) until their successors are appointed. Not agreed to.

Section 6 was amended on motion of Mr. Moore of Wake, by striking out in the words "Chief Justice" before the words "of the Supreme Court," and insert the words "any member." [That the Governor's oath of office may be taken before any member of the Supreme Court.]

An additional section, authorizing the administration of the official oaths, in the same manner when vacancies occur, was also adopted on motion of Mr. Moore.

The Convention proceeded to consider the substitute proposed for certain sections of article IV—in relation to the Judicial Departmnet.

Section 2nd of this amendment proposes that "the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two or four Associate Justices," to be elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend this section by striking out the words "or four." Mr. Thompson was in favor of fixing *definitely* the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, whatever the number may be. He was utterly opposed to giving the Legislature the power to increase the number of the Judges, and thus obtain the reversal of decisions obnoxious to popular sentiment. The Judicial department was already the weakest department of the Government. It had not the power to protect itself, and if the number of Judges was left to Legislative option, the Judicial Department would be placed at the mercy of the General Assembly.

Mr. Boyden was in favor of increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, but was willing that the number should be definitely fixed in the Constitution.

Mr. Eaton favored the amendment and fully concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Thompson. He was not only desirous that the number of Judges should be irrevocably fixed, but he preferred the smallest number named. If the section passes without amendment it will be in the power of the Legislature to pack a court to suit itself and pander to popular prejudice.

The question recurring, the amendment was adopted as follows: the yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Clark:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Beam, Berry, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Lyon, McCauley, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, Nat. McLean, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Murphy, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Walkup, Ward Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Winston.—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Clark, Conigland, Dick, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones, of Rowan, Logan, McCorkle, McKoy, of Sampson, N A McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Wake, Norfleet, Patterson, Richardson, Rush, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Wright—33.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the Convention took up his resolution, (introduced on yesterday,) that from and after to-day the Convention hold evening sessions.

Messrs. Grissom and Mebane advocated the resolution.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed it.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Convention refused to lay the resolution on the table as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Barrow, Bingham, Burgin, Caldwell, of Burke, Conigland, Dick, Dicky, Ellis, Foy, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris. of Rutherford, Harrison, Henry, Jones, of Rowan, Lash, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Patterson, Rumley, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Starbuck, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Williams, Winburne, and Wright—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bagley, Baines, Bell, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Brickell, Brooks, Bryan, Buxton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clark, Cowper, Dockery, Eaton, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gahagan, Gilliam, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Haynes, Jackson, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyce, Joyner, King, Love, of Chatham, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat McLean, McLauchlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Chatham, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Russell, Rush, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Stephenson, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Wilson, Winston.—64.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Henry moved that the Convention adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On this queston, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Furches.

The Convention refused to adjourn, yeas 47, nays 51.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 7, 1866.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, from the committee on State amnesty, reported a substitute for the ordinance on that subject, heretofore referred.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Stay Law, reported an ordinance to amend said law.—After some discussion the ordinance was again recommitted.

Mr. Mebane, from a select committee, reported an ordinance in relation to county debts incurred in aid of the rebellion, recommending its passage.

Mr. Logan, from a select committee, reported back the ordinance to authorize the Fayetteville and Florence Rail Road Company to establish a National Bank in the town of Fayetteville, recommending its passage.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. McIvor, introduced she following:

Resolved, That the Hons. B. F. Moore, Bedford Brown, Lewis Thompson, Nathaniel Boyden and Alfred Dockery, be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Convention of the people of North Carolina, called together under his authority, is about to close the labors for which it was convened, and to give to him the highest assurances of the confidence of the people of this State of their gratitude for his magnanimity, and of their determination to look to the Union of the States, under the Constitution, as the only hope of safety and freedom, and that they confer with him as to any further action by this Convention.

Mr. Buxton moved a suspension of the rules and urged the passage of the resolution.

Mr. N. A. McLean addressed the Convention; he was one of the committee on Mr. McDonald's resolutions. He objected to those resolutions in the original form, and found himself unable to endorse the report of the present committee.—Fully endorsing the policy of President Johnson, who had shown himself a statesman and a patriot, and as earne tly desiring North Carolina to be restored to her relations with the general government as any one on the floor, yet might we not by the course now proposed *embarrass* and not *sustain* the President? What can we do that we have not done? Our late session had repealed the ordinance of secession; had emancipated the slaves; repudiated the war debt, &c. In addition to this, resolutions of our loyalty were adopted and forwarded to Washington city. Our late Legislature attempted to remove even the *appearance* of disloyalty, and assurances of our feeling in this respect were forwarded to Washington.

He had great respect for the Commissioners proposed, if *any* be sent,—he certainly had no sort of objection to the gentlemen proposed.—Yet, he now doubted the policy of sending a delegation to Washington. The President already *knows* our wishes and our views. With whom would the Commissioners confer? With the President, or with Congress? He hoped, at this late day of the Convention, a policy of such doubtful import would be well considered. For one, with the present lights before him, he could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, said that the resolutions he had introduced, had been revised by a committee, and he had endeavored, on yesterday, to secure their consideration; but the resolution now offered would accomplish his object. The Commission proposed met his entire approbation. He proceeded to urge immediate favorable action in the premises. If this is refused, he had discharged his duty.

Mr. Winston opposed the suspension of the rules and moved that the resolution be printed.

The question recurring, the rules were suspended—yeas 60; nays 39.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, on motion of Mr. Bingham, it was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the hour of 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, introduced a resolution that from and after to-day, the Convention meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 4 o'clock P. M.; and that no evening sessions be held until otherwise ordered.

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Dick moved to take up for present consideration the resolutions reported by a select committee, as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, to send Commissioners to Washington.

The question being on suspending the rules, Mr. Dick said that it was necessary to send a Commission to Washington. We could no longer occupy our present position. All changes of Constitution were utterly useless until the State was restored to the General Government. Unless this question is decided, all this work would have to be done over again. The radical majority in Congress is sustained by the masses of the Northern people, and in this controversy between the Congress and the Presiden, we should ascertain what to do to strengthen the President's hands.

Mr. D. thought we had little to hope from the Fall elections at the North, for even were the Radicals reduced to a bare majority—they still would have power to exclude us. He again characterized as highly impolitic, the election to high representative positions of men who had figured prominently in the rebellion.

Mr. Phillips addressed the Convention, arguing at length the inutility of sending a Commission to Washington, as contemplated by the resolutions.

The President's terms of reconstruction were known and had been fully complied with, and Congress had already set forth in plain, idiomatic English the terms of its policy.

The authorities of the government had but one way of speaking, and that was by Legislation according to the forms of the Constitution, and he did not suppose that any one imagined anything could be done by any Commission we may send to stay the passage of measures not yet matured. In our present darkness and incertitude, he proposed that we should remain silent and do nothing. If the Commission were sent and consulted Congress, the President would be naturally jealous. If the President were consulted Congress would be jealous. If the Commission should go from one to the other it would secure the respect and confidence of neither, and in this event the resolutions approving the President's policy would be worse than waste paper.

Regarded by a majority of Congress as the rebellious representatives of a rebellious people could it be supposed, for a moment, that any embassy we may send, can induce a change of Congressional policy,—a policy sustained by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto? Whatever tended to a restoration of the State to the Union, commended itself to his judgment; but he regarded this as a time when silence and a patient waiting for further developments would be both politic and dignified.

Mr. Dick replied briefly, moving in conclusion, that the resolutions under consideration, together with those introduced by Mr. McIvor this morning, be made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The amended Constitution was made the special order daily from 11 to 2 o'clock until disposed of.

An ordinance repealing the provisions of an act of the General Assembly—in relation to negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance to repeal sec. 11 of an act of the General Assembly, concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, was put on its second reading.

A substitute for this ordinance (proposed by the Select Committee) to which it was referred, was discussed at some length.

Several amendments were offered, and pending action the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

State Medical Society.

This bohy convened in the Supreme Court Room of the Capitol, in this city, on Tuesday last, and adjourned after a harmonious and interesting session of two days. There was a very respectable number of Physicians in attendance from various portions of the State, East, West, North and South, and numerous auxiliary county societies were represented. This was the first meeting since the war, and it was found no difficult task to revive the society, and to put its effective machinery again in healthy operation. A fine spirit of devotion to the science and practice of medicine prevailed, as well as of a determination to improve the profession and to place the society, that has done so much good in our State, upon a still firmer basis. This has been done and the society now presents better prospects of success, despite the depression of the times, than ever before; and we doubt not, it may be considered, as may the State Board of Medical Examiners, as fixed institutions of the State.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.—Dr. William G. Thomas, Wilmington.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh; Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan Co.; Dr. William Barrow, Northampton Co.; Dr. I. W. Jones, Salisbury.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover Co.

TREASURER.—Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin Co.

ORATOR.—Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury.

The above elections were made by ballot.

Also, in like manner, the following named gentlemen were elected to constitute the Medical Board of Examiners for the State of North Carolina, a Board created in accordance with a previous act of the Legislature.

Dr. N. J. Pittman, to examine on Anatomy.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, to examine on Surgery.

Dr. R. H. Winborne, to examine on Physiology.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, to examine on Theory and Practice of Medicine and Hygiene.

Dr. J. J. Summerell, to examine on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Dr. R. B. Haywood, to examine on Chemistry.

Dr. M. Whitehead, to examine on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

It will be seen that there has been no sectionalism displayed in the election of this important Board, but the members have been wisely selected from different and distant sections of the State.

It may not be generally known that no medical man can collect his bills by law, who has commenced the practice in this State since the passage of the act creating the Board, unless after an examination he has a certificate from the Board, of his moral and professional qualifications. The Board meets annually in May to examine applicants, but to avoid unnecessary inconvenience, temporary licenses may be granted by any two members after an examination, to last till the regular meeting of the Board. We anticipate none but beneficial results from the appointment and operations of the Board.

In view of the want of mail facilities and the financial embarrassments of the times, it was thought best not to renew, for the present, the publication of the State Medical Journal.

Appropriate resolutions were passed in reference to the death of Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, a member of the Society, who had died since the last meeting, and eulogies were pronounced by Drs. Thomas and Satchwell upon the life and character of the deceased. Proper notice was also taken of the recent death of one of its Honorary Members, Dr. E. D. Fenner, of New Orleans, a native of North Carolina.

Committees were appointed from different counties represented, to report at the next meeting on the diseases of their respective localities.

At a subsequent meeting